POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1821.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—The House of Peers met on the 25th of January, the next day but one after the delivery of the King's speech, when a number of petitions were presented, praying that no further proceedings might be instituted against the Queen. Earl Grey adverted to a declaration of the Allied Sovereigns respecting Naples, and enquired whether England was a party to the principles set forth in that document. Lord Liverpool denied the existence of any treaty imposing an obligation upon Great Britain; and he stated that an answer had been returned by ministers to "the declaration" alluded to, which would shortly be laid before parliament; after this, the house adjourned until the following Wednesday. On that day, the Marquis of Lansdowne announced his intention of moving for the renewal of the committee of enquiry relative to the state of Foreign Trade; to which motion Lord Liverpool intimated his assent. On Thursday, the 1st ult. Lord Liverpool presented to the house the circular of the British Government, in answer to the declaration of the Allied Powers, of which the following is a copy:—

"Foreign Office, Jan. 19, 1821.

"Sir,---I should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you, in the present state of the discussions, begun at Troppau and transferred to Laybach, had it not been for a circular communication, which has been addressed by the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to their several missions, and which his Majesty's Government conceive, if not adverted to, might (however unintentionally) convey, upon the subject therein alluded to, very erroneous impressions of the past, as well as of the present, sentiments of the British Government.

"It has become, therefore, necessary to inform you, that the King has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measures in question.

"These measures embrace two distinct objects: 1st. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future political conduct of the Allies in the cases therein described. 2dly. The proposed mode of dealing, under these principles, with the existing affairs of Naples.

"The system of measures, proposed under the former head, if to be reciprocally acted upon, would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But even if this decisive objection did not exist, the British Government would, nevertheless, regard the principles on which these measures rest, to be such as could not be safely admitted as a system of international law. They are of opinion, that their adoption would inevitably sanction, and, in the hands of less beneficent monarchs, might hereafter lead to, a much more frequent and extensive interference in the internal transactions of States, than, they are persuaded, is intended by the august parties from whom they proceed, or can be reconciled either with the general interest, or with the efficient authority and dignity, of independent Sovereigns. They do not regard the Alliance as entitled, under existing treaties, to assume, in their character as Allies, any such general powers; nor do they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed, in virtue of any fresh diplomatic transaction among the Allied Courts, without their either attributing to themselves a supremacy incompatible with the rights of other States, or, if to be acquired through the special accession of such States, without introducing a federative system in Europe, not only unwieldy and ineffectual to its object, but leading to many most serious inconveniences.

"With respect to the particular case of Naples, the British Government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of the mode and circumstances under which that revolution was understood to have been effected; but they, at the same time, expressly declared to the several Allied Courts, that they should not consider themselves as either called upon, or justified, to advise an interference on the part of this country:

they fully admitted, however, that other European States, and especially Austria and the Italian Powers, might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and they professed, that it was not their purpose to prejudge the question as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course, which such States might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandisement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

"Upon these principles, the conduct of his Majesty's Government, with regard to the Neapolitan question, has been, from the first moment, uniformly regulated; and copies of the successive instructions, sent to the British Authorities at Naples for their guidance, have been, from time to time, transmitted for the information of the Allied Governments.

"With regard to the expectation, which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assent of the Courts of London and Paris to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as is alleged, upon existing treaties: in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British Government, in withholding such assent, must protest against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties in question, as is therein assumed.

"They have never understood these treaties to impose any such obligations; and they have, on various occasions, both in Parliament and in their intercourse with the Allied Governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition. That they have acted with all possible explicitness upon this subject, would at once appear from reference to the deliberations at Paris, in 1815; previous to the conclusion of the treaty of alliance, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818; and subsequently in certain discussions which took place in the course of the last year.

"After having removed the misconception to which the passage of the circular in question, if passed over in silence, might give countenance; and having stated, in general terms, without however entering into the argument, the dissent of his Majesty's Government from the general principle upon which the circular in question is founded; it should be clearly understood, that no Government can be more prepared than the British Government is to uphold the right of any State or States to interfere where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State. But as they regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements, without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made prospectively the basis of an alliance. They regard its exercise as an exception to general principles, of the greatest value and importance, and as one that only properly grows out of the circumstances of the special case; but they, at the same time, consider, that exceptions of this description never can, without the utmost danger, be so far reduced to rule, as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of States, or into the institutes of the law of nations.

"As it appears that certain of the Ministers of the three Courts have already communicated this circular dispatch to the Courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication on the part of your Government, regulating your language in conformity to the principles laid down in the present dispatch. You will take care, however, in making such communication, to do justice, in the name of your Government, to the purity of intention, which has, no doubt, actuated these august Courts in the adoption of the course of measures, which they are pursuing. The difference of sentiment, which prevails between them and the Court of London on this matter, you may declare, can make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or abate their common zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements. I am, &c.

(Signed) "CASTLEREAGH."

On Monday, the 5th ult. Earl Grey presented a petition from the town of Birmingham, praying for an enquiry into the National Distress. His Lordship then adverted to the state of the Agricultural interest, respecting which, he said, he differed in opinion from the Earl of Liverpool, who ascribed it to an excess of production. Lord Liverpool repeated his belief

that excess of production was the cause; and stated, in proof of his position, that no foreign corn had been introduced into this country, for home consumption, since 1819. The Marquis of Lansdown thought diminished consumption, rather than over-production, was one of the great causes of distress; also that the country, having lived long upon its capital, was now reduced to live upon its revenue, with a degree of taxation which that revenue was unable to pay. This was aggravated by the too long neglected return to cash payments. On the 6th and 7th, no debate of any interest occurred. On the 8th, Lord Calthorpe moved for all the convictions under the Game Laws, from 1814 up to that day. On the 9th, the House adjourned until Monday, the 12th; when the Marquis of Lansdown gave notice that he should move for the appointment of a select Committee on Foreign Trade. With this motion Lord Liverpool expressed his concurrence. On the following sitting of the house, the Archbishop of Canterbury presented a report from the Commissioners appointed for building new Churches. Lord Melville moved, on the 14th, that "their Lordships should go into a Committee on the bill for encouraging the discovery of the Longitude, by amending the 58th of the late King." Mr. Brogden brought up the Queen's Annuity bill from the Commons on the 15th, which was read a first time. It is remarkable, during that sitting, there was not an opposition peer in the House of Lords. On the 16th, the Earl of Rosslyn moved the order of the day, in consequence of the indisposition of the Marquis of Lansdown, who had given notice of a motion for going into a Committee on Foreign Trade upon that evening. The Longitude bill was read a third time; and the House adjourned until the 19th.

It will be seen from the foregoing heads of the proceedings in the House of Lords, that they have as yet, during the session, possessed but little interest. In the Commons, however, stormy debates, crowded houses upon comparatively unimportant questions, and thin benches upon pecuniary grants, have been most striking characteristics.

On the 24th of January, the debates were not of an interesting nature; but on the 26th, after the House had first gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord A. Hamilton rose and moved, that "the Order in Council, dated the 12th of February, under which the name of her Majesty Caroline, Queen Consort of these realms, was erased from the Liturgy, appears to this House to have been ill-advised and inexpedient." Mr. Robinson replied; and, after a speech of some length, moved an adjournment. Upon this, a long and animated debate ensued. Lord Castlereagh defended the conduct of Ministers in their proceedings against the Queen; and said that the object of the motion was not to do the Queen good, but to turn out Ministers. He insisted, that if her Majesty's name were inserted in the Liturgy, she could not be excluded from the coronation; and that were the same circumstances to occur again which had occasioned the omission, he would, for one, pursue the same line of conduct. He charged the Queen with having lent herself to a party, and that it became necessary to tear away the veil from her guilt. Almost among the last speakers on the question, Mr. Brougham followed, at great length. He animadverted upon the manner in which the prosecutions against her Majesty had been carried on. He asked, what had induced the people of England to throw the mantle of their protection around the Queen, but because they detested oppression? and they had clothed themselves with immortal honour. He hoped that Ministers would redeem their pledge, and restore the Queen to her rank and privileges; for until they were given back, to the very letter, he would not desist, with the friends around him, from demanding them; nor could tranquillity be restored to the country.

After Lord A. Hamilton had replied, the House divided upon Mr.

Robinson's motion of adjournment, when there appeared:—

For Adjournment - -	310
Against it - - - - - -	209
Majority for Adjournment	101

On the 1st ult. to which day the House had adjourned, a number of petitions were presented for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, and for Parliamentary Reform. On the presentation of these, Mr. P. Grenfell rose and said, that for twenty years past he had opposed every undefined notion of reform in that House, because he had thought, that whatever blemishes might exist in it, it still worked well for the country, and acted, upon all questions of general policy, according to public opinion. But that his ideas on the subject had been shaken by the vote of the House on the question of the Liturgy, which was decidedly against the public feeling. He trusted the session would not pass away, without some effort being made to effect a moderate reform; for though, in that house, Ministers had a majority, yet nineteen out of every twenty men in the community were against them. A number of speakers followed on the same subject.

Lord Castlereagh then moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on that part of the King's speech which related to a provision for the Queen. Upon this, Mr. Brougham rose and said, that he had received her Majesty's commands to present the following message:—

"CAROLINE R.

"The Queen, having learned that the House of Commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the King's most gracious speech which relates to her, deems it necessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of his Majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the attention of Parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as referring to a provision for the support of her estate and dignity; and from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision may be unaccompanied by the possession of her rights and privileges in the ample measure wherein former Queens Consort, her Royal predecessors, have been wont in times past to enjoy them. It is far from the Queen's inclination needlessly to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement, which she desires in common with the whole country, and which, she feels persuaded, the best interests of all parties equally require; and being most anxious to avoid every thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation upon the unexampled predicament in which she is placed; but she feels it due to the House and to herself respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the Liturgy.

"*Brandenburgh House, Jan.* 31, 1821."

Lord Castlereagh then moved that the speaker should leave the chair. A long debate ensued, in which his lordship stated that it was not the intention of Ministers to institute further proceedings against her Majesty; but he would not allow that circumstance to be an argument to warrant an interference with the prerogatives of the Crown; and he then proposed the settlement of 50,000*l.* per annum on the Queen. Mr. Tierney replied to his lordship, and observed, that as her Majesty had been acquitted, she ought to have the full benefit of such acquittal. Mr. H. Sumner opposed the grant of 50,000*l.* which had been named as the sum to be settled on the Queen, and moved as an amendment that 30,000*l.* be substituted. This amendment was negatived, and Lord Castlereagh's proposition carried without a division.

On the 2d ult. Sir John Newport took notice of an address from the presbytery of Langholm, inserted in the London Gazette by Lord Sidmouth, which contained a violent attack upon the privileges of Parliament; and he moved that it be pronounced "a breach of the essential privileges of the House." After some observations from Lord Castlereagh, ascribing its insertion in the Gazette to inadvertency, the debate on the subject was adjourned until the following day; when it was agreed to take no further notice of it: first,

however, deciding it to be a "gross breach of the privileges of Parliament."

Among other motions, Sir G. Warrender moved a vote for 22,000 seamen, including 8000 marines. A division took place on the propriety of this grant, upon some amendments made by Mr. Creevey, which were lost by a majority of 41 to 11. On this division Mr. Creevey remarked, that in twenty minutes 1,000,000 of the public money had been voted away, when only 55 members were present, out of 650—the greater part of the majority being either officers of the crown, or closely connected with government. On the 5th, the Marquis of Tavistock moved "that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the late proceedings against the Queen was not justified, either on the ground of expediency, or otherwise; and that it was a proceeding highly derogatory to the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the people." This motion was seconded by Mr. Lambton. Mr. Bankes then rose, and stated that he had viewed the proceedings against the Queen, during their progress, with regret and shame. That, when so many important objects demanded the attention of the House, he was sorry to see it occupied with subjects that were but secondary in importance. Still he could regard the motion then made, as only one of accusation against Ministers, when it was difficult to say how they could have acted otherwise. A change of administration, he believed, would be pregnant with the most serious danger to the country. He eulogized Ministers for bringing the late war to so glorious a termination; and said he could do nothing but oppose the motion. Mr. Peel observed, that the only way to judge fairly, was to place themselves in the same situation as that in which Ministers were placed. Nothing, in his idea, could be so fatal as to adjust their opinions by those of persons out of doors. If public opinion were to be studiously consulted, it was difficult to find out what it was, or what it meant; and, he believed, in the end it would be found to be a fickle and ungrateful voice. Lord Nugent said, that when he contemplated the influence of the crown in that House, he should not feel surprised if the motion were negatived, but it would at least shew who were the fair representatives of the people, and who were not. Lord Milton spoke strongly in condemnation of Ministers. Mr. Grey Bennet next moved an adjournment; and the House separated until the following day, when the debate was resumed. Sir R. Wilson reviewed the late proceedings against her Majesty: he vindicated the character of the Queen—named several witnesses of rank who had testified that she was viewed with the highest respect in the different countries she had visited; and insisted that Bergami, both by birth and property, was duly qualified for the distinctions which had been bestowed upon him. The administration was now the Leviathan of anarchy, and the cabinet the great engine of disaffection—even the throne itself could not long withstand its continued attacks. Mr. Bennet declared his hearty concurrence in the motion. Mr. W. Pole attacked the Whigs, and denied that Ministers had lost the confidence of the country. The Hon. Gentleman said it was impossible that Government, if it lost the public confidence, could retain the confidence of the House of Commons. Sir F. Burdett asked, if any man could assert that the House of Commons represented fully, fairly, or accurately, the sentiments and feelings of the people of England? He said, that the administration had been described by Mr. W. Pole as opposed by two parties, "the Whigs," a body composed of the most powerful ingredients—and "the many." If it were so, he hailed it as an auspicious omen for the country, for public prosperity must be the result of such an union; and he trusted "the many," the people, would look to character, rank, talents, and credit, for their tone and direction. Sir Francis then censured the opening speech of the Attorney-General on the Queen's trial; and concluded by condemning strongly the conduct of Ministers. The Attorney-General defended himself from the attack of the Hon. Baronet. Mr. Tier-

ney supported the motion in a long and eloquent speech. He said, he differed from some friends on points of reform, but to its real principles he was zealously attached, for the necessity of reform was more obvious from what had passed during the present session. The great majority of the people were of opinion that his Majesty's Ministers had reigned too long. They were setting the higher classes at variance with the lower—they were defying the country. He hoped the House would pause and recollect it was the House of Commons that was on its trial that night, and God send it a good deliverance! Lord Castlereagh replied to the arguments of the Opposition side at great length, and with much ingenuity. He adverted to Mr. Brougham's avowal, that the omission of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy was a circumstance light as air; and said he might fairly assume that there was nothing objectionable in the proposition made at St. Omer's, when the Hon. Gentleman became the bearer of it. He animadverted strongly on the conduct of Mr. Brougham, in keeping in his pocket some papers containing overtures to her Majesty from Ministers, before she came to England; and said he could not understand the course which the Hon. Gentleman had pursued, and was still pursuing. The Noble Lord justified the whole conduct of Ministers. He never would consent, while he filled the station he then did, to sacrifice all regard to morality, and advise the King to restore the Queen's name to the prayers of her subjects. He was not to be veteraned or dragooned by petitions; and for the safety of the realm, he had long made up his mind to resist efforts of such a description, and for such a purpose. He would not say that the gentlemen of the Opposition did not revere the constitution; but he must say that they had shewn themselves, for years, governed by nothing but a party spirit: in the midst of foreign war, domestic rebellion, or open mutiny in the fleet, they had acted with a desire of augmenting the difficulties of government, their purpose being to get themselves into power at every hazard of the crown and state. He was willing to leave this question to the calm good sense of the people of England. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the radicals, aided by the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, to mislead and inflame, he was not afraid of the ultimate decision of the nation. Mr. Brougham next rose, and requested the attention of the House, as he had still to discharge an anxious duty to her Majesty, rendered more painful by the tone of the noble Lord's speech—if all enquiries regarding the Queen could be deemed terminated, he appealed to the House, after what they had heard—the attempts systematically made to malign her Majesty by the most detestable portion of the ministerial press, convinced him that, though the Noble Lord might have relinquished all design of further prosecution, the intention still existed in some quarter. Some Hanoverian advisers might hatch a new plot. He himself had again and again solicited her Majesty to renew negotiations which would have obviated the necessity of the investigation. It had been gone into, and her Majesty had withstood its terrors. It had been owing to her Majesty's own consciousness of innocence, that she had refused to listen to any terms. She had acted only from herself, because she herself only knew whether she were guilty or innocent, and no one could have presumed to advise her in such a case. Mr. Brougham then adverted to a malicious assertion, industriously circulated, that he himself believed the Queen to be guilty; and said that if, instead of an advocate, he had been sitting as a judge in another tribunal, he should have been found among those laying their hands upon their hearts and conscientiously pronouncing her *Not Guilty*; for the truth of this he would tender every pledge a man could hold valuable and sacred, and if he believed it not, he imprecated upon himself every curse which was most horrid and penal. (The earnest emphasis with which this was delivered excited a deep interest throughout the House.)

On the termination of the debate, the House divided on the Marquis of

Tavistock's motion, when there appeared

For the motion, - -	178
Against it, - - - -	324
Majority against the motion,	146

On the 7th ult. only 33 members being present, the House adjourned till the following day. Several petitions were then presented, setting forth the distressed state of agriculture and of the country generally. On the 9th, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a vote of 5,000,000*l.* for the service of 1821; which Mr. Creevey opposed on the ground of obliging Ministers to reduce the expenditure. Mr. Lockhart said, that the House ought not to vote one farthing without the estimates. Mr. Creevey then divided the House upon certain new duties on sugar; and there appeared—for the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 81, against them, 48; majority, 33. On Monday the 12th, Lord John Russell moved the committal of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, and for transferring the right of election to Leeds. To this Mr. Beaumont moved as an amendment, that the elective franchise should be bestowed upon the West Riding of Yorkshire, instead of Grampound, which was negatived by a majority of 70 for the original motion. The next day Mr. J. Smith brought forward his motion for restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy. After a long debate, the House divided—

For the motion,	178
Against it, - -	298
Majority, - -	120

The 14th was occupied in discussions upon the timber trade, Scots juries, and supplies. The Queen's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and passed. On the 15th, Lord A. Hamilton moved for "the production of the Orders in Council, as transmitted to the moderator of the general assembly of Scotland, relative to the erasure of the Queen's name from the Liturgy." And also for "a letter or letters transmitted to Lord Sidmouth by Colonel Gordon of the yeomanry, relative to the arrest of the Rev. —— Gillespie," who, it appeared, had been placed under military arrest because he had prayed for the Queen. On a division, there appeared for

Lord Hamilton's motion,	35
Against it, - - - -	110
Majority against the motion,	75

On the 16th Mr. Hume moved for the production of the Ordnance Estimates for Great Britain and Ireland, and an account of certain salaries of officers since 1793. After a reply from Mr. Ward, who corrected some misstatements in Mr. Hume's speech, the House divided, and there appeared for Mr. Hume's motion 44, against it, 58, majority, 14. The House then adjourned till the 19th.

The public attention during the past month has been principally engrossed by the foregoing proceedings in Parliament. The domestic occurrenceshave been few, and of little moment. Several public meetings have been held in different places to address the Crown and Parliament on the hacknied subjects of loyalty and of the Queen; and the agricultural distress of the country seems to have become every day more apparent. His Majesty visited the two principal theatres on the 6th and 7th ult. and was well received by crowded houses. Sir F. Burdett was sentenced on the 8th ult. to pay a fine of 2000*l.* and to be imprisoned three months in the King's Bench prison, for his letter to the Electors of Westminster. The law officers of the Queen have prosecuted two persons for notorious libels upon her Majesty; one of these libellers is a clergyman named Blacow.

COLONIAL.

Late accounts from Jamaica, dated from St. Jago de la Vega, mention a dreadful accident which occurred to his Grace the Duke of Manchester on the 15th of December: the horses of his curricle having run away with him at Spanish Town, by which he was thrown out with such violence that his skull was dreadfully fractured, a piece of it having been picked up

near the spot as large as half a dollar. His Grace bore the operations of the surgeon with great fortitude.

Letters from New South Wales state, that Governor Macquarrie was shortly expected to leave that colony for England. Every thing was in a most flourishing state, the markets were full, and European goods generally cheaper than in England.

A letter from St. Helena, bearing date December 27, 1820, announces that the Ex-Emperor of France was in good health; he rode out on horseback lately, for the first time during four years, and was much fatigued in consequence. His new house was nearly completed. He seemed to be very unhappy.

FOREIGN STATES.

Nothing appears to be yet decided relative to Naples, by the Members of the Conclave, which the Holy Alliance has constituted arbitrators in the internal affairs of independent nations. If there be wisdom in the multitude of counsellors, something extraordinary will shortly be divulged, for there are no less than twelve Russian, five Austrian, three French, three English, and two Prussian, Neapolitan, and Sardinian diplomatists, assembled at Laybach. The world is not unaccustomed to the proceedings of similar meetings, and is, from precedent, prepared to expect any result, rather than that which strict justice would prescribe, namely, the return of these wise men to their respective countries, after a guarantee of the integrity of the weaker States, and an acknowledgement that every nation is best acquainted with its own internal interests, and has alone the right of regulating them. Great Britain, it will be seen from our Parliamentary Report, has disavowed any participation in the objects of the High Allies, whether they may be territorial, despotical, or only simply officious. Prince Metternich, it is reported, has said "that the people of Italy shall have free constitutions." Thus a new ray of light appears to have shone on this darkest of German diplomatists, which would lead it to be supposed that expediency, that sovereign guide of modern cabinets, had shewn the necessity of the Holy Alliance softening away its earlier manifestoes. The King of Naples also is reported to have behaved at the Congress with a firmness little expected of him; and thus what a sense of the right of nations could not operate, may finally be conceded by an apprehension of the impolicy of pushing arbitrary measures too far, and a fear of the consequences that may ultimately result from effecting their first intentions. An article from Augsbourg of the 5th ult. states, that the Austrian army had not passed the Po, though some had asserted that Naples was actually occupied by Austrian troops. The Duke de Gallo had been summoned from Goritz to Laybach, for the purpose of bearing to Naples the decision of the Congress, the conferences of which still continued. It is said too, that the Duke de Gallo, who had been refused permission to visit Laybach before, had even been admitted to the conferences at Prince Metternich's. The King of Naples had declined going to Vienna, and was said to be desirous of returning home.

On the 27th of January, while the King of France was engaged in his cabinet, a loud explosion of gunpowder took place in the Tuilleries, at no great distance from the King's apartments. The officers of Justice repaired immediately to the spot, and found it had broken several windows. Other explosions of a similar nature happened in Paris on the same day; —two in the Rue St. Honoré, a third near the Carousel, and a fourth in the office of the Treasury. The real object appears only to have been to produce a depression of the funds, and thus accomplish a fraud upon the public.

From Spain we learn that several petty plots and conspiracies have existed against the new Government. An honorary Chaplain of Ferdinand's has been detected in issuing inflammatory publications. His house has been searched by the police, and his papers taken away; among which, were a number of sealed letters, directed to different individuals in the provinces.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

This month—otherwise singularly barren in dramatic interest,—is distinguished by the visit of his Majesty to each of the Patent Theatres. He went in state to Drury-lane on Tuesday, February 6th, and to Covent-garden on the following day. The performances, which he commanded at the first, were *Artaxerxes* and *Who's who*; those at the last, *Twelfth Night* and the Pantomime; but these had no share in awakening any part of the anxiety, which pervaded the vast throngs of people, who struggled for admission. On both occasions, the crowds were tremendous, and testified the heartiest satisfaction, on seeing the Monarch participate in the most refined and genial of their public diversions. It is fitting that the people should thus be allowed to enjoy those high pageantries, to which their labours contribute, and which their bravery sustains. As the power, which they resign to their rulers, is only a trust for their advantage, so the splendours, for which they toil, ought sometimes to be displayed before them, to impart images of stateliness and magnificence, which may gleam richly in the back-ground of their ordinary labours and cares. It is also well, that those pleasurable and kindly sympathies, which theatrical exhibitions awaken, should move, at once, the greatest variety of individuals—should inspire the highest and the lowliest at the same instant—and thus give one fine impulse to the most delicate fibres of that humanity, in which all are equal sharers. It is no small consolation to these, who feel most keenly the inequalities of the social state, to recognize some moments—and those of high and pure excitement—when the enjoyments of the prince, and the meanest of his subjects, are equal—when the same fantastic humour cheers them with the same mirth, or the same spectacle of woe touches them with one pity. We, therefore, hail the appearance of our Sovereign at the theatres with no ordinary satisfaction; and shall rejoice if his example should induce the leaders of fashion to patronize an amusement, which they have too long forsaken, for less hearty and cordial pleasures.

Miss Wilson's splendid success in Artaxerxes has prevented the appearance of any novelty before the time of our committing this article to the press, except Mr. Wallack's Richard, and a melodrame from the French. The daring effort of Wallack—one of the most adventurous within the range of tragedy—if not attended with brilliant success, sufficiently acquitted him of the charge of presumption. His general conception of the character was just; and though few of the minuter traits were original, they were often marked by much nicety of touch, and brought out with felicitous skill. The pervading life and fire of the part—the vein of high jocularity, and triumphant consciousness of power—were indeed wanting; and, without these, no performance of Richard can, as a whole, take any elevated or permanent station in our memories. Yet there was an ease in the conversational passages, and occasional bursts of energy in the passionate, which redeemed the actor from any thing approaching to disgrace. The manner in which he dashed from his couch, in the tent-scene, striking about his sword in half-awakened agony and terror, was really picturesque and fearful. Cooper delivered the few speeches of Richmond well; but we cannot refrain from protesting against the estimate of his powers, which assigns to him such parts as this, and as Aufidius, while Wallack performs Coriolanus and Richard. We would make no invidious comparisons; but we cannot help expressing our conviction, that there is not, at all events, the difference between the two tragedians, which this distribution of parts would indicate.

The new melodrame of *Thérése, or the Orphan of Geneva*—rehearsed with jealous secresy, lest Minor Theatres should anticipate its fascinations—has been performed with great applause, though it is not "the most successful

piece that ever was produced," as the play-bills, with three notes of admiration, signify. It is with pain that we confess the testimony of these pleasant bulletins is not always to be relied on. No sooner had they, last month, proclaimed, that the New Pantomime was "completely established in public favour," than it was mysteriously withdrawn! In them, enthusiasm never grows cold—crowds never abate—and half-condemned pieces preserve their unprecedented attraction even to the last. *Thérése* is, on the whole, a striking melodrame, though it has not the air of romance of *The Innkeeper's Daughter*, nor the genuine pathos of *The Maid and the Magpie*, nor the interest, which arises from high fortitude and perilous adventure in *The Woodman's Hut*. The interest is not well economized, nor is the feeling progressive. The tragic incidents are not heightened by the details of common life, as when they grow naturally out of them; but startle us by the violence of their contrast. On the opening of the piece, we find the heroine under sentence of death, for an offence of which she is guiltless—pursued by her traitorous advocate, who has effected her ruin—and compelled to fly from the dreadful alternative of his hand or the scaffold. After this, it seems scarcely possible that any new and more imminent peril should beset her. But, by a marvellous combination of circumstances, one of which is the conflagration of a pavilion, effected by the fall of a thunderbolt, her persecutor murders her late protectress, believing herself to be his victim, and she is arrested on suspicion of this additional felony. There is something quite deadening to the feelings, in this accumulated accusation and misery. The trial of a prisoner, already capitally convicted, seems only painful surplusage. Nothing, however, in the annals of the Old Bailey—deeply interesting as they are—is better than the cross-examination, by which the offence is brought home to the real murderer. It is very triumphantly conducted by Mr. Cooper; and would be sufficiently convincing without the appearance of Thérése, in the character of her own ghost, in which she frightens her oppressor to penitence, confession, and death! If her trials have been severe, she is, at least, well rewarded; for, in one moment, she is delivered from her indictments, and her odious suitor, and acquires a title, a fortune, and a husband. The piece is excellently acted. Miss Kelly, in her most trying situations, displays that keen sensibility, and that admirable presence of mind, with which she is so eminently gifted. Wallack, as the infamous advocate, is striking and natural; and in the agitations of his last trial, and his attempts to force an appearance of composure, reminds us, though at distance, of Macready, without any servile imitation of that noble actor. Cooper—who performs a kind-hearted and charitable pastor—displays a mild dignity, and affecting gentleness, which endear the character to every heart. He is the sweetest moralizer on the stage. The judicial cast of the piece will scarcely excite the same interest here as in France, where the Courts of Justice are not unlike the theatres — where sentiment is good evidence, and the very indictments are romantic!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

At this, as at the rival house, the manager has, as yet, produced little novelty. *Mirandola* has brought a succession of numerous and brilliant audiences, whom it has visibly affected and delighted in no ordinary measure. Macready's performance of the hero, always excellent, has, since the first night, grown both more striking in parts, and more polished and harmonious as a whole. It has, however, sustained a loss, which, we fear, will greatly diminish its attraction, in the secession of Miss Foote from the theatre. We can scarcely believe, that the beautiful vision has passed away from our sight for ever. Will she no more cling so tenderly about Virginius, the living image of all that is daughterly and gentle? Shall we not again see her bend silently before the accusations of Guido, like a fair flower stooping beneath the rough blast, with which contention would be vain? Is comedy entirely to lose the most de-

licate and graceful of its handmaidens, and tragedy the loveliest of its sufferers? If so—she takes with her the best of our parting greetings on the journey of life, as her beauty has shone in on the weariness of ours. By retiring, she, at least, gains a duration of youth and of loveliness in the minds of those who have seen her, lasting as their memory. In return for those images of pure and innocent beauty with which she has enriched our imaginations, we wish her all the good, which should attend one of Nature's choicest favourites!

Miss Stephens, after a "heavy interval sustained in her dear absence," re-appeared as Polly, the most exquisite, perhaps, of all her characters; and never did she, or any one, look or sing it more charmingly. The two hours spent at this performance, is a little glassy portion of the stream of life—a season of brimming and calm joy, which it is tranquillizing even to remember. The unobtrusive charm of her acting—the very bewitching awkwardness of her manner—complete the enjoyment which her Polly diffuses, as they seem to mark her out as the being, whom no evil thing could harm, but who might live amidst the worst of the species without a thought of wrong. We never see this opera, without feeling a singular refreshment in the absence of all the swelling draperies of rhetoric, and all conventional modes of elevating what is regarded as low; or without rejoicing in the consciousness how interesting a faithful picture of humanity is—even where the scene promises least—if the redeeming traits are brought out by a potent and a kindly hand.

A new Farce, entitled "*A Figure of Fun*," was produced with so little success, on the 16th of February, that it has not since been repeated. It was not destitute of humour, or character; but the main incident, the personation of an Automaton by a real person, did not suffice for two acts. There were also several hits at the rival theatre, which were neither liberal nor judicious, and did injury to the author. Yates played a French Quack, with great vivacity and cleverness; and Liston, as the Automaton, strove to "forget himself to stone;" yet their acting was in vain. We chiefly regret the failure of the piece, on account of Yates, who, though somewhat spoiled by mimicry, has not now the station in the theatre, which he deserves.

SURREY THEATRE.

An adaptation to the stage of one of the works of our great novelist, by Mr. Dibdin, is really an event of high interest in theatrical circles. We, therefore, went to see the piece founded on Kenilworth, with considerable expectation, which, for once, did not deceive us. The drama follows the course of the tale with great closeness until the catastrophe, which, as given in the original, is too shocking even for perusal. It is felicitously altered by Mr. Dibdin, who makes Varney fall into his own snare, and re-unites Leicester and his Countess with the Queen's pardon. The only fault of the piece, as produced, was its extreme length, which has probably been since corrected. It is not possible, we think, by any minuteness, to dramatize a whole romance, so as to render all its parts intelligible to those who have not read it; and to those who have, the detail is needless and wearying. The dresses are as splendid and costly, and more appropriate than those usually introduced at the winter theatres; but the scenery, which is hardly a secondary matter in pieces of this class, is not worthy of the author, or the performers. In this respect, indeed, the Surrey, far superior in all else, yields the palm to the Adelphi and the Cobourg. The whole acting strength of the establishment is engaged in the piece; and there is "ample range, and room enough," for its developement, except in the part of Miss Copeland, which gives few opportunities for exertion. Miss Taylor enacts the prisoned beauty of Cumnor, with more than her usual gentleness, and all her usual power. Had, however, the sketch of the devoted puritan waiting-maid been well filled up, it would have better become the unequalled representative of Jenny Deans, than the

part of a lady, who, though thrown into trying situations, has herself "no character at all." Mrs. Dibdin, if not sufficiently passionate in Queen Elizabeth, sustains her dignity well, and looks a perfect picture. Huntley's performance of Varney is a highly finished portrait of a cool, self-possessed, and polished villain. Nor must we omit to notice Mr. S. H. Chapman, who plays Tresilian, and exhibits, amidst much which is bad, capabilities of a high order. He is often too violent, often extravagant, entirely without command over his voice in its highest key, and has evidently had little advantage from instruction in his art; but he has that which no instruction can supply. There is not only a fine tone in his expressions of melancholy and despair, but touches of real pathos at times in his acting, which we almost venture to regard as indicating genius. We are sure that he has real talent and real feeling; and that, if he will withstand the seductive applauses of the gallery, which are loudest when he is worst, and will give his leisure to patient study, he may attain a very high rank in his profession.

FINE ARTS.

British Institution Gallery.

The value of an Establishment of Art is best estimated by the kind and degree of talent it brings forth and fosters. Judging of it by this standard, the British Institution must rank high in public regard, for it has materially assisted in forwarding the graphic genius of such artists as Bird, Haydon, Hilton, Collins, Martin, Landseer, &c. names that will be ever associated with delightful recollections of the graceful and the grand. The nobler productions of the sister arts, like those of their great parent Nature, are interwoven by the hands of fancy and thought into the very fibres of the memory and the heart. We can never forget Mr. Bird's *Chevy Chace* (the sketch of which is in the present exhibition), for its pathos is as touching as the deep sighs of suffering humanity would be if breathed through an Æolian harp. We cannot forget the Venetian sweetness and force of Mr. Hilton's *Penelope recognizing Ulysses*, No. 169. It is as if the bow of Iris had spread itself out into personal form. Its harmony to the eye is "musical" as to the ear and mind "is Apollo's lute."

Only some profoundly heartfelt occurrence, keen and corrosive, could dispossess our memories of Mr. Newton's *Importunate Author*, No. 12, with its gold and silver brilliancy, and its expression of egotism and impatience; of Mr. Etty's *Cupid and Psyche*, 100, lucid even in its own light; of Mr. E. Landseer's animals, so noble in their race, and so full of excitement to admiration of their peculiar properties; of Mr. Jackson's *Cupid*, 11, freshly blooming, and almost tempting us to kiss the mimic cheek; of Mr. Wilkie's *Athol Highlanders*, 14, so vital in aspect and so masterly in execution; of Mr. Starke's truth-touched landscapes, or of Mr. Hofland's magnificent *Moonlight over an Ancient City*, 195; of Mr. Kidd's glowing scene, *The Stolen Kiss*, 247, or of the elegance and energy of Mr. Gott's sculptures, *Jacob Wrestling*, 305, and *the Dying Spartacus*, 380; all which more than counterbalance the insipidity of the commonplace pictures in the gallery.

But it must be some dire convulsion of mind or body, some of the worst of

> "All the natural shocks that flesh is heir to,"

that could root from our remembrance Mr. Martin's *Belshazzar's Feast*, 72; for it is a work addressed to those first principles of our intellectual nature, which give birth to a large portion of the pleasure and interest of our being—to the high relish of the novel, the beautiful, and the grand—to the fervid aspirations of the poet—to the inventions of the painter and sculptor — to the "soul-subduing" sounds of the musician, and to all we feel from the glories of the visible crea-

tion. The pleasure thus produced by this magnificent picture, arises from its very rare exhibition of nearly all the branches of painting, each beautiful or powerful in itself. The intelligent combination almost does what romance attributes to superhuman means—it rivets the mind with enchantment. The soul experiences an instant exaltation of its faculties in the contemplation of the beautiful and sublime objects, mingled in deep-toned and rich colours from the affluent stores of nature and art, all tending to one great, epic impression of awe, crowned by the emotions of an immense assembly, agonized at the sight of a supernatural agent, and foreboding to the fancy some terrible catastrophe. Every reader of sensibility must have felt a somewhat similar impression, from the simple narrative in Scripture, of the subject which Mr. Martin has painted, of *Belshazzar's* making a great feast—his calling to it the thousand of his lords—his commanding to bring in the precious vessels from the Temple of Jerusalem—the sudden appearance of a writing on the wall in mysterious characters—the king's altered countenance—his vainly calling-in the astrologers to decypher it—Daniel's terrible interpretation of it in prophesying the tyrant's downfall with that of his kingdom. This series of circumstances, so full of excitement to the imagination, is recognized in the picture with increased force from the additional feast afforded to the fancy through the bright and novel medium of form, colour, and incident. The painter has, indeed, translated the original into graphic poetry; for besides giving the historical facts, he has enriched his work by imaginative addenda of his own. He has augmented the impression arising from personal and moral catastrophes, by appropriate aspects in nature, by lightnings and the lunar orb. To enable him to display these, he has represented the feast as taking place in an uncovered hall, while dancing is going on in another that is roofed, and that is connected with the first in equal width and continuation of line, prolonging the noble perspective to a very remote distance, in rows of ponderous columns and galleries filled with musicians. Through the top of the first hall are seen rising in Babylonian sublimity of size and height, those architectural mountains, the tower of Babylon, and temple of Belus. About these play the forked and impetuous lightnings, reddening the clouds that are in careering motion, and about to obscure the sedate moon. The elemental glare and turmoil above are analogous, and give increased energy to the greater terrors below. In a hall, whose Asiatic size and style would alone fill the mind with grandeur, a multitudinous concourse of persons have come to the feast: some tremble as they sit round the luxurious tables; but the greater number, hastily driven from their recently joyous seats in violent agitation, run distractedly about, fall on the floor, or hide their faces from the strange horror of the mystic writing. The trembling monarch starts from his throne, while a set of conspirators with daggers, who appear to be watching an opportunity of despatching him, are themselves astounded; the very lights turn aside their flames from the vision, the sacred vessels from Jerusalem flash more brightly their gold and silver beams, the hall appears more luminous from the light that is emitted from the writing, inanimate objects seem to become animate, and the glory of the subject, and of painting itself, shines into the bosom with an impression of vehement, and awful grandeur.

The governors of the Institution have added to the admiration of the public, the weight of their high and encouraging approval of this noble work, by conferring upon Mr. MARTIN the reward of two hundred guineas, besides leaving to him the produce of its sale.

VARIETIES.

Oxford.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces, and conferring Degrees, on the following days in the present term :—Saturday, March 3, Tuesday 6, and Tuesday 20; Tuesday, April 3, and Saturday 14.

Cambridge.—The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem, for the present year, is, *The Old Age of St. John the Evangelist.*—The late Dr. Smith's annual Prizes of 25*l.* each, are adjudged to Mr. H. Melville, of St. John's college, and Mr. S. Atkinson, of Trinity college, the second and first Wranglers in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Linnean Society.—This excellent society, which, like most of our English scientific Institutions, keeps on its calm quiet course, with perhaps too little public *eclat*, lately held its first meeting in 1821. Besides the routine business of the evening, the proposal and election of members, &c., the chief matter before it was the reading of part of a Zoological Memoir, by Sir T. S. Raffles, in which is given an account of certain animals of Sumatra, collected by that gentleman for the Honourable East India Company.

Cymmrodorion Society in Gwynedd.—The Committee of engagement on this society held a meeting at Caernarvon, on the 29th of Jan., when the following subjects were decided on for the several Prize Poems and Essays, at the Eisteddfod, proposed to be held in the course of the ensuing Autumn. For the *Englyn*, "Coffedwriaeth am enedigaeth y Tywysog cyntaf o waedoliaeth y Saeson (sef Edward yr ail) yn Nghastell Caernarvon." [In memory of the birth of the first Prince of Wales of English blood (or Edward II.) in the Castle of Caernarvon.] For the *Awdl* (ode), "Cerddoriaeth" [Minstrelsy.]

Skull of Oliver Cromwell.—The short account which we gave in our last Number of the skull of Cromwell being at this moment in the possession of a gentleman of London, and the doubts we expressed upon the subject, have produced the following letter from a correspondent :—

"Mr. Editor,—I have read, in your last Number, a short account of the head of Oliver Cromwell, the truth of which statement I am able to corroborate, having been permitted to see it, by the gentleman in whose possession it is at present. The objection, at the end of your account, is explained in the following manner. After the Restoration, the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were taken up from their interments, and hung on a gibbet at Tyburn from sun-rise to sun-set; then they were immediately beheaded, the bodies buried under the gallows, and the heads spiked and fixed upon Westminster-hall; where Oliver's head, having been, at the time of his funeral, curiously embalmed, remained for twenty-five years. Many of these particulars, and several others, are related in the "Cromwelliana," a work selected from the publications of the day, or extracted from the newspapers of the time; but the gentleman who possesses the head is likewise in possession of every particular circumstance, which forms such a body of positive, as well as presumptive evidence, that I believe no person, who has seen it, has doubted its authenticity. I have no authority to mention the possessor's name, though I have no reason to think that he would object to it.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"*Feb.* 8, 1821." "T. C."

We should be happy to know all the evidence, upon which the foregoing relation is grounded. It being granted that the body of Oliver was disentombed two years after its interment, mutilated, and the head degraded upon Westminster-hall, and that it remained there twenty-five years; still, proof seems wanting that the present is not the head of Bradshaw or Ireton; as well as that it was a head actually exposed there. The skull having been embalmed, would not be much longer preserved from decay on that account, in such an exposed situation; but the space of time, which it is asserted to have remained there, might not have materially affected its durability. Skulls often remain longer undecayed in the moist earth. Hume, if we recollect rightly, does not notice the exposure of these bodies at Tyburn, probably reflecting, with his philosophic cast of disposition, that the act displayed no very favourable picture of the magnanimity of the last individual but one of his favourite dynasty, who sat upon a throne.

Extraordinary Circumstance in Natural History.—About the end of last October, a pair of martins were seen busily employed carrying ants (the *formica hirundinacea* of Linnæus) to their young: so plentiful was the supply, that numerous ants remained unconsumed, and took possession of the nest, which, on the departure of the birds, they converted into a

complete formicatory. The ants have increased greatly; and their assiduous labours may be witnessed under the side of the Abbey of Vale Crucis, near Llangollen, in Wales.

Iodine in the Crab and Lobster.—Mr. Chevreul has discovered Iodine in the bones of the head of the crab and of the large lobster; but he could not find it in the small lobster.

Snowdon.—The height of Snowdon, by Mr. Wollaston's thermometrical barometer, from Caernarvon Quay, is 3546.25 feet. The same mountain, taken trigonometrically, by General Roy, was found to be 3555.4; and barometrically, by the same officer, 3548.9 in height.

Antiquities.—An investigation of the numerous Records of the city of Exeter has lately taken place: these valuable articles of antiquity have long remained deposited in old chests, in a private apartment of the Guildhall, almost neglected: upwards of one hundred manuscripts have already been discovered and examined by the Rev. George Oliver, Pitman Jones, Esq., &c.; many of them are beautifully written on fine vellum, and present some curious and interesting historical occurrences. The earliest, yet found, is of the time of King William Rufus, 1090, being about the period that Osbertus, the Norman, was Bishop of Exeter; and it is thought some earlier manuscripts may still be discovered.

Mineralogy.—Green fluor spar has been discovered in one of the hills of Banffshire, by Mr. J. M. Hog, jun., of Newliston. It occurred massive and disseminated, but was not observed to be regularly crystallized. Mr. Hog found, that when exposed to heat, it became remarkably phosphorescent.

Botany.—The *Linnæa Borealis* has been discovered in Northumberland, wild, growing luxuriantly in long runners, and covering a space of twenty or thirty square yards, in an old fir plantation, near Catcherside, about three miles north of Wallington, in the beginning of September last.

Vaccination.—The following letter, on the interesting subject of vaccination, has been addressed by the celebrated Doctor Jenner to a lady resident in the neighbourhood of Devizes:—

"*Berkeley, Jan.* 11, 1821.

"My dear Madam,—You ask me if I have any reason to doubt the efficacy of Vaccination, as a certain preventive of the infection of small-pox. Various, you tell me, are the opinions on this subject; I beg pardon for opposing your declaration: be assured, there is but one opinion among medical men, who have conducted the practice with that attention which it requires, according to the rules I have precisely laid down. This island might have been entirely freed from the pestilence many years ago, if its wisdom in this respect had kept pace with many of the Continental kingdoms, where small-pox has been entirely unknown for many years; and for ages previouly to the introduction of the new practice, it had frequently raged with uncontrollable fury. I do not know how its merits can be set in a more intelligible, or convincing point of view, than by giving you the substance of a quotation from a very recent publication on the subject, by Mr. Cross, an eminent surgeon of Norwich, where, through the folly and absurdity of the people, the small-pox lately committed great havoc. He tells us that ten thousand of this population, who had been vaccinated, lived in the midst of a contaminated atmosphere, and the exceptions to complete protection, after perfect vaccination, were so few as not to be worth detailing; on the other hand, out of three thousand, who had neglected to be vaccinated, five hundred and thirty individuals died, and some who had been inoculated with regular small-pox, caught the disease a second time!! What you have heard, respecting my opinion of re-vaccinating in seven years, has no foundation in truth. Perfect vaccination is permanent in its influence. It is quite terrible to see the obstinacy of the people; but the basis of it rests with the superior orders: coercion, however, has never a good effect, but quite the contrary. It is shocking to contrast the conduct of people at home with that of those abroad. Let the country be ever so extensive, ever so populous, where vaccination has been solely and universally propagated, small-pox has been wholly got rid of, and never brought back again, even after periods of years have elapsed, in most instances. I am sorry to find the poor people around you are so infatuated; but does the fault lie with them?—I remain, dear Madam, very faithfully your's, "Edw. Jenner."

Clay-slate Ax found in a Whale.—A clay-slate ax was cut out of the blubber of a whale lately, by the carpenter of a Greenlandman, of Montrose. It had sunk to the depth of 18 or 20 inches, and the wound had cicatrized. It is neatly ground, presenting the knife-edge, and seems to have armed an Esquimaux lance.

Natural History.—Some of the animalcules, which are found in the Greenland

sea, move at the rate of $\frac{1}{780}$th of an inch in a second, others at the rate of an inch in three minutes. The American bird, the Condur, could fly round the globe at the Equator, a favourable gale prevailing, in about a week. This insect would require 8935 years to perform the same distance. The diameter of the largest of them is only the $\frac{1}{3000}$th of an inch, and many only the $\frac{1}{3000}$th. A whale requires a sea to sport in, while 150,000,000 of these animalcules would have abundant room in a tumbler of water!—*Edin. Phil. Jour.*

Effect of Magnetism on Chronometers.—It appears that a sudden alteration always takes place in chronometers when on board ship, in respect to the rate of their going. Mr. Fisher, who has much considered the subject, ascribes it to the "magnetic action exerted by the iron of the ship on the inner rim of the balance, which is made of steel;" and in proof of this, he found that analogous effects took place in chronometers when under the influence of magnets, placed in different positions, with respect to their balances. Chronometers appear to have been always accelerated on shipboard. It seems probable, also, that the force of balance-springs is affected the same way, since it is well known, that chronometers having gold ones, although more difficult to adjust, yet keep better rates at sea than others. *Phil. Trans.* 1820.

Anecdotal Literature.—The first collection of anecdotes of English composition is *Shakspeare's Jest-book*, an elegant reprint by Samuel Weller Singer, Esq. of three tracts, containing—1. "The Hundred Merry Tales," 1557. It is to this book that Beatrice alludes, when she asks Benedict—'Will you tell me who told you * * * that I was disdainful—and that I had my good wit out of the *Hundred Merry Tales?*' (*Much Ado about Nothing*, Act. ii. s. 1.) — 2. "Tales and Quicke Answeres, very mery, and pleasant to rede." 1556. It contains one hundred and fourteen tales, of which the following is the 35th: '*Of Thales, the Astronomer, that fell into a ditche.*—Laertius wryteth, that Thales Milesius went oute of his house upon a tyme, to beholde the starres of a certayn cause; and so longe he went backward, that he fell plumpe into a ditche over the eares. Wherefore an olde woman that he kept in his house laughed, and sayd to him in derision: O Thales, how shouldest thou have knowledge in heavenly things above, and knowest not what is here benethe thy feet?'—3. "Mery Tales, Wittie Questions, and Quicke Answeres, very pleasant to be readde. 1567. This collection is alluded to by Sir John Harington, in his 'Ulysses upon Ajax,' where he says, 'Lege the boke of Mery Tales.' The general design of the book is to expose the Friars, who preached against Erasmus as an heretic, including, however, some of no particular bent.

Monochromatic Painting.—A very delicate experiment, which Buffon appears to have first noticed, led, in all probability, to the invention of the monochromatic mode of painting, or painting with a single colour. If, at the moment which precedes sun-set, at the close of a cloudless day, a body is placed near a wall, or against another polished body, or on a smooth chalky soil, the shadow caused by this body is *blue*, instead of being *black* or *colourless*. This effect is produced by the light of the sun being so weakened, that the blue rays which are reflected from the sky, which has always this colour on a clear day, fall, and are again driven back, or reflected on that part of the wall, which the dying light of the sun cannot strike; for even at its last moment, the light which falls straight and direct, is sufficiently strong to destroy that of the heavens, which is only reflected, wherever they meet.

Wood Engraving.—The first engraving on wood, of which there is any record in Europe, is that of "the Actions of Alexander," by the two Cunios, executed in the years 1285 or 1286. The engravings are eight in number, and in size about nine inches by six. In a frontispiece, decorated with fanciful ornaments, there is an inscription, which states the engravings to have been by "Allessandro Alberico Cunio, Cavaliere, and Isabella Cunio, twin brother and sister; first reduced, imagined, and attempted to be executed in relief, with a small knife, on blocks of wood, made even and polished by this learned and dear sister; continued and finished by us together, at Ravenna, from the eight pictures of our invention, painted six times larger than here represented; engraved, explained by verses, and thus marked upon the paper, to perpetuate the number of them, and to enable us to present them to our relations and friends, in testimony of gratitude, friendship, and affection. All this was done and finished by us when only sixteen years of age." This account, which was given by Papillon, who saw the engravings, has been much disputed; but Mr. Ottley, in his late valuable work, deems it authentic.

Curious Fact.—At a late meeting of the Royal Society, Sir Everard Home com-

municated some observations on the influence of the black substance in the skin of the negro, in preventing the scorching operation of the sun's rays. As black surfaces become much warmer by exposure to the sun's rays than those which are white, or of paler tints, the cause of the black colour in the negro has long appeared problematical to the physiologist. In this paper Sir Everard shews, that by exposing the back of the hand, and other parts of the body, covered with thin white linen, to the direct influence of the sun's rays, they become irritated and inflamed; small specks or freckles first appear; and these, on continued exposure, are followed by a vesicular separation of the cuticle: the same happens when the bare surface is exposed, which, in common language, becomes sun-burnt. When, however, the part of the body thus exposed, is covered with a piece of black crape, though the temperature of such part, when exposed to the bright sunshine, exceeds that produced upon the bare skin, the scorching and blistering influence of the rays is entirely prevented; hence it appears, that the deleterious effects of the sun's rays are prevented by an artificial blackening of the surface of the skin; that perspiration becomes more copious, as is especially remarked in the negro; and, in short, that the conversion of the radiant matter of the sun into sensible heat, which conversion is effected by the black surface, tends to prevent the scorching effects, and to promote the cuticular secretion.

Natural History of Sumatra and Java.—A large collection of the natural history of Sumatra lately arrived in London. It was formed under the superintendence of Sir S. Raffles, and intended for the Museum of the East India Company.

Chemistry.—"In preparing fulminating silver," says Dr. Gilby, "I observed an occurrence, which I have not seen any where noticed. I had placed upon the table a small portion of it to shew its detonation, and it happened from a hole in the paper, that several small heaps were scattered on the table: in touching one of them with sulphuric acid, I was surprised to find that they all detonated spontaneously. It is easy to imagine several reasons for the circumstance, but I am not certain as to the true one. I have frequently repeated the experiment, and always with the same result."

Mineralogy.—There was lately found in a blue lias formation, at Lyme Regis, a most superb specimen of the Zoophyte, called Pentacrinite, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Anning, of that town. This most superb and magnificent fossil is three feet long and two feet wide; it exhibits the different parts of the animal in the highest character and beauty, and is considered to be the largest and best specimen in Europe.

Burns' Anniversary.—The friends and admirers of Robert Burns lately met at the Commercial Inn, in Dumfries, to celebrate, at the second meeting of their club, the anniversary of the birth-day of the poet; John Commelin, Esq. in the Chair. Many appropriate toasts and sentiments were given, and some excellent remarks were made by the chairman, upon the particular characteristics of the writings of Burns, the peculiarities of his genius, and the beauty of that part of his compositions, which has immortalized his native dialect.

Mr. Belzoni.—The zeal of Mr. Belzoni is beyond all praise, for not only taking drawings of the interior of the Pyramids of Cheops and Cephrenes at Memphis, and of Psammethis at Thebes, but also models in wax of their principal figures and sculptures, with a view of erecting *fac similes* of those chambers in some parts of Europe for the inspection of the curious; where there may not only be science enough to give him encouragement, but also pecuniary means sufficient to enable him to begin and complete a work of such great interest. No other traveller has entertained this motive in his journey, but has contented himself with a literary description, which has, from the expense, been confined to the libraries of the great and opulent; and, after all, has proved inadequate to give a perfect idea of the objects designed. It would, we think, be well worthy the Trustees of the British Museum, to have such a work modelled and attached to their collection of Egyptian Antiquities; where the man of learning might have access to it, for the purpose of consulting the antiquities of Ancient Egypt, and the curious might be at once instructed and delighted. For, by Mr. Belzoni's magnificent scheme, if realised, every one will be enabled to place himself in the very chambers of the most remote antiquity!

Royal Society.—At a sitting of the Royal Society, lately held, Captain Kater read an interesting paper on the subject of the volcano, which he has discovered in the moon. On examining the dark part of the moon through a telescope, he perceived a bright spot, resembling a star; and subsequent observations convinced him it was a volcano. As that part of the moon, in which it is situated, has now become

illuminated, the volcano is no longer visible to us.

Blunders of Artists.—Brengheli, a Dutch painter, in a picture of the Eastern Magi, drew the Indian King in a large white surplice, with boots and spurs, and bearing in his hand, as a present to the Holy Infant, the model of a Dutch 74-gun ship. On an Altar-piece at Capua, the Virgin is seated in a rich arm-chair of crimson velvet with gold flowers; a cat and parrot are placed near her, extremely attentive to the scene; on a table are a silver coffee-pot and cup!

College Museum, Edinburgh.—On Christmas day last, this Museum was thrown open to the public. For many months the Professor of Natural History had been busily occupied in arranging the collection of natural history, which had been accumulating for years. During the life-time of Dr. Walker, considerable materials were got together; but it is only since the appointment of Professor Jameson that this establishment has possessed any thing deserving the name of a museum; and the rapid strides, which have been made in consequence of his energy, since the peace, have at once raised it to a very high rank among the collections of Europe. The museum occupies the western side of the square of the University; and from the old houses in West College-street having been lately removed, is lighted on all sides as well as could possibly be wished. The lower room, which is 90 feet by 40, and 20 feet high, is finished in the most rigid style of Greek architecture; it is destined to receive all the larger objects of natural history, such as the Giraff, the Elephant, and the fossil-bones of the whale found at Airthrie, near Stirling. The upper room is of the same dimensions: the architecture is of the richest description. It is divided into three apartments, so as to afford room for the display of the different objects it contains. In the middle a dome rises, which is 40 feet from the ground; and a gallery runs all round the room, to afford more accommodation for the display of birds, beasts, &c. Over the main entrance is a large side-room, intended for the reception of Minerals; and there is another smaller range above for the same purpose.

Mr. Watt.—On Friday the 19th of January, the birth-day of a most distinguished native of Greenock,—of a man whose fellow-citizenship does honour to the united empire, the late James Watt, Esq. was commemorated in the Tontine Inn of that enterprising town, by the most numerous and respectable assemblage of the inhabitants ever witnessed upon such an occasion. The same warmth of feeling seemed to pervade the minds of the large party who sat down to an elegant repast, enjoying the hilarity of friendship, but tempered with due regret for the loss of him whose memory and virtues they were met to celebrate; parting only at a late hour, but with fixed intent to renew the annual compliment to their respected townsman. —Marked effect was produced by the introduction of a fine bust, crowned with laurel, and raised on a pedestal, of the illustrious philosopher, and which was appropriately placed at the upper end of the apartment. With due respect, also, not only to the company, but to the object of that commemoration, the chair was filled, and ably filled, by John Denniston, Esq. the chief magistrate, supported by Archibald Baine, Esq. junior magistrate, and Robert Stewart, of Finnart, Esq., as croupiers.—To enumerate all the toasts would be but to repeat our remarks on the respectability, loyalty, and good sense of the meeting; but we must not omit the chairman's observations, on proposing the grand toast of the day, To the memory of James Watt, Esq.—whose splendid discoveries and high attainments in mechanical science he would not pretend to describe; nor was it needful, as they had already sent Mr. Watt's name abroad, far and wide—he, the chairman, trusting that the town of Greenock will never forget its proud distinction of having given birth to so illustrious an individual. With that spirit of liberality so characteristic in Mr. Watt himself, due praise and honour were given throughout the evening to merit, and to other eminent masters of science, who were commemorated in the cheerful glass—especially those to whom the world is indebted for the original steam-engine, to the first projectors of steam-boats, and others; interspersed with many other individuals who, in the brief annals of Scottish local history, stand distinguished for their talents and public spirit. But not only was pleasure felt, more especially, in the well-merited honours paid to the eminent individual which formed the basis of the meeting in his native town: it was also warmly hoped, that it will be the prelude to some more general expression of public feeling upon that subject. Wisely and worthily, indeed, would this great nation act, if, by some public proceeding, or some public monument, it were to testify its gratitude for the benefits it has received from such a man—from him, of whom it was most truly said, by an inge-

nious foreigner, that, "it is to Mr. Watt that England, in a great measure, owes the immense increase of her wealth within the last fifty years!" But, it is not in honour to him alone, such a mark of respect is suggested; for no national commemoration could add to his reputation—it would, however, demonstrate, that Britain is not unmindful of the genius and the fame of her children; whilst it would stimulate others to travel in the same path of public utility, which he so honourably and so beneficially trod. It has been suggested that a most picturesque and appropriate memorial might be erected on the romantic banks of Clyde, for him, of whom the distinguished "author of Waverley" has observed, that his machinery has produced a change in the world, the effects of which, extraordinary as they already are, are perhaps only now beginning to be felt, and who was not only the most profound man of science, the most successful combiner of powers, and calculator of numbers, as adapted to general purposes—was not only one of the most generally well informed, but one of the best and kindest of human beings!

Drinking-cups, formed of Human Skulls.—Every reader of poetry has heard of Lord Byron's celebrated goblet, at Newstead Abbey, on which the fine verses, beginning, "Start not, nor deem my spirit fled," are inscribed. It is mounted in silver, somewhat after the fashion of the wine-cups formed of the shell of the ostrich; and in depth and capaciousness would, probably, rival the great Bear of the Baron Bradwardine, should that memento of ancient Scottish hospitality be yet upon the face of the earth. A superabundance of gratuitous horror has been expended on the circumstance of Lord Byron's having converted the headpiece of one of his ancestors into a stoup to hold his wine. But this fancy of the noble poet's, like many of his poetical fancies, is by no means an original one. Mandeville tells us of a people (the old Guebres) who exposed the dead bodies of their parents to the fowls of the air, reserving only the skulls, of which, says he, "*the son maketh a cuppe and therefrom drynkethe he with gret devocion.*" The Italian poet Marino (to whom our own Milton owes so many of the splendid situations in "Paradise Lost,) makes the conclave of devils, in his "Pandemonium," quaff wine from the pericranium of Minerva. We have also a similar allusion in a Runic Ode, preserved by Wormius. Lodbrog, disdaining life, and thinking of the joys of immortality, which he was about to share in the hall of Odin, exclaims—

"*Bibemus cerevisiam*
Ex concavis craniorum crateribus."

In Middleton's Witch, the Duke takes out a bowl of a similar description, when the Lord Governor ejaculates, "A skull, my Lord!" and his Grace replies—

"Call it a soldier's cup.
* * * *
"*Our Duchess, I know, will pledge us, tho' the cup,*
Was once her father's head, which as a trophy
We'll keep till death," &c.

The same singular appropriation of dead men's sconces is referred to, on one or two occasions, by Massinger; and from the following quotation from a speech of Torrenti, in Dekker's "Wonder of a Kingdom," we may presume that Lord Byron was not the first person who mounted human skulls in silver:—

"Would I had here ten thousand soldier's heads,
Their skulls set all in silver to drink healths
To his confusion first invented war."

Lit. Gazette.

Ship Building.—The Philosophical Transactions for 1820, contain an interesting paper "On a new principle of constructing ships in the mercantile navy, by Sir Rob. Seppings, F.R.S." This country is so deeply interested in whatever tends to give additional safety to the persons and the property employed in commerce, as to render the improvement of ship-building a matter of first-rate importance. Sir R. Seppings has frequently given the results of his inquiries on this subject to the Royal Society; and he has introduced many weighty improvements into that department of naval architecture, relating to the construction of ships of war. In the paper above-mentioned, he treats of vessels employed in the mercantile service; and after shewing the erroneous principles and loose practice that have hitherto prevailed in this department, and adverting to the lives and property that have in consequence been sacrificed, describes the means of obviating such serious defects. In the present mode of constructing mercantile ships, half the timbers only of the frames or ribs are so united as to form any part of an arch, every alternate couple being unconnected with each other, and resting upon, instead of giving support to, the external planking. To the disgrace of

the English merchant-ship-builder, this practice is almost peculiar to him, a preferable system having been long followed by other maritime powers. The present mode of joining together the several pieces of the same rib is also open to much objection; it is done by the introduction of wedge pieces, between four and five hundred of which are required in an Indiaman of 1200 tons; these wedges soon become defective, and communicate their own decay to their attached timbers; besides which, the grain of the rib-pieces is so much cut to give them the curvature required, as considerably to weaken the general fabric; and, lastly, they occasion a great consumption of materials, since the ends of the two rib-pieces must first be cut away, and then replaced by the wedge. Another great defect of the present system is, that the lower timbers are not continued across the keel; so that no support is given in a transverse direction when the ship touches the ground, nor any aid to counteract the constant pressure of the mast; this *great sacrifice of strength and safety*, being made for no other purpose than that of giving a passage for the water to the pumps: for the same purpose, the floor timbers, which alone cross the keel, are also weakened; and after all, the conveyance of the water is very uncertain, and there is always a residue of putrid bilge, at once offensive and injurious. Such are some of the most serious defects in our present mode of ship-building. To obviate them, Sir Robert proposes to connect the ends of the pieces of timber forming the ribs by circular pieces of wood, as from time immemorial has been practised to unite the fellies of carriage-wheels, the component parts of each rib being of shorter lengths and less curvature, and, consequently, less grain-cut: that the timbers should uniformly be carried across the keel, leaving water-courses in the joints for the purpose of conveying the water to the pumps, which reaching below it allow the removal of all stagnant water; and further, the water-course being a smooth channel, can be easily cleared, whereas at present it is not only inaccessible in places, but forms compartments for the reception of putrid matter. Many further details are given in this paper respecting the method of closing the openings between the timbers, and of preventing the access of air to the inclosed parts, by the injection of coal-tar; and directions are also laid down, upon a variety of subjects, which require reference to the plates, and which we are therefore obliged to omit. The great advantages derived from the plan here described are, the attainment of additional strength, decrease in the consumption of materials and difficulties of construction, protection from worms externally and vermin internally, and facility in stopping leaks.

Antiquities.—Lately, as some men were digging brick-earth, in a field opposite the west front of the Roman camp, at Caister, near Norwich, they discovered, about five feet in depth, the remains of two bodies, which were, no doubt, those of Roman soldiers. Nothing was entire of them, except several teeth, and a metal broach of copper, excellently preserved, although they cannot have been interred less than 1400 years.

Cold.—Polar Expedition.—When John Smith (one of the men who lost his fingers by the frost), on the 24th of February last, put his hand into a basin of cold water to thaw his fingers, the cold communicated by them to the water was so great, that a thin film of ice was formed on the surface. Another circumstance demonstrates the extraordinary rapidity with which water was converted into ice, during the time of the intense cold, and is unparalleled in the history of congelation. On the 15th or 16th of February, the morning when the thermometer stood at 55° below Zero, one of the officers, we believe Mr. Fisher, the surgeon, took a bottle of fresh water up to the main-top, and poured the water through a cullender; and by the time it reached the roofing of the ship, the drops congealed into irregular spherical pieces of ice, which the mate of the ship, Mr. Crauford, received into a tin dish. The height of the main-top was not above 40 feet; so that, according to the law of falling bodies, the water must have been frozen in less than two seconds of time!!—*Literary Gazette.*

RURAL ECONOMY.

Drilling.—An agriculturist, who has written a pamphlet on the subject, recommends to drill the rows in a line to the twelve o'clock sun. This should be particularly attended to by those who are farming on cold clays. A farmer gives the following practical testimony:—"I have made one trial, in the present season, on a thirty-acre field of wheat, in part of which the *ridges* lay direct north and south, the other part east and west. The result was, that the part drilled from north to south was more free from mildew, and by far superior in quality and quantity."

Extraordinary Produce.—Last spring, Mr. F. Wall, of Brinsey, near Congresbury, being at Wells, observed a large potatoe (the Never-blossom), weighing 13¼ lbs., in the market, which he took home, and having cut it into sets, planted it. At the last digging-time, it yielded the wonderful produce of 135 lbs. weight of fine potatoes, many of them considerably larger than the parent root.

Extraordinary Pumpkins.—Two specimens of the fruit of the Pompion, or Pompkin (Crocorbira Pepo), were lately cut in the garden of Joseph Weld, Esq., at Pilewell, near Lymington, of the following description: — shape spherical, deeply ribbed, like a melon; the largest measuring 6 feet in circumference, and weighing 113 lbs.; the other measuring 5 feet 2 inches, and weighing 74 lbs.: they have been about four months growing.

Wonderful Ox.—The celebrated Ox, called Caps-All, of the Durham breed, the property of D. Green, Esq., near Boroughbridge, was lately slaughtered. Having travelled upwards of four years, through most of the counties in England and Scotland, this wonderful animal had the misfortune to get a stub into one of his hind feet, which rendered him very lame, and, latterly, unable to rise, during which lameness he was computed to have lost more than 50 stone weight; this induced his owner to kill him, and the following enormous weight proves his unequalled size and fatness. The four quarters weighed 167 stone, 14 lbs. to the stone, or 292 st. 2 lbs., of 8 lbs. per stone, or 2,338 lbs. weight. Rough tallow 19 st. or 266 lbs.: when cut down the breast, he measured one foot thickness of solid fat, and the rest of his carcass was proportionably fat. In 1819, this noble animal was measured and weighed, and was found to stand full 6 feet high, 11 feet 6 inches round the body, 37 inches across the back, and 10 feet from the tail to his horns, and weighed the unprecedented weight of 310 stone of 14 lbs., or 4,340 lbs. weight.

Directions for raising Ferns from Seed.—Having provided a common garden-pot, 4½ inches in depth, and 3½ wide, let the bottom-part, to the height of one inch, be filled with fragments of broken pots, by way of drain. Over these should be spread a stratum of such soil as is commonly used for potting green-house plants, of the depth of two inches; the remaining inch and half should be filled with brown loamy earth, sifted through a hair-sieve, the surface being made perfectly smooth, and on this the seeds are to be scattered as evenly as possible. Care must be taken that the wind be not suffered to blow the seeds away, leaving nothing but empty capsules. The seeds being sown, no other covering is requisite than a bell-glass, which should just fit within the rim of the pot, so as to exclude all air. The pot is then to be kept in a pan always half full of water, and set in a shady part of the stove or hot-house, being always regularly watered, as above directed. When the young plants have acquired their second leaf, it is proper to give them a little air, by placing a small piece of wood under the edge of the glass at one side. In a short time afterwards, the glass may be entirely removed.

Rid Ploughs.—Since this invention was first announced, Mr. John Finlayson, the inventor, has made trials of it upon almost every description of land; and being fully convinced of the great advantages which must result from its general use, gave a public exhibition of its operation along with a common iron plough on the 21st of December, in the following ways: —1st. The ploughs proceeded to work on potatoe land thickly strewed with potatoe shaws; and in the course of five bouts of each, in a ridge of one hundred and thirty yards, the common plough was choaked and thrown out thirty-nine times, whereas the other went clear through. 2d. They were tried on dry stubble-land strewed with long hay, and covered over with a loose mould: the common plough, in going a bout and a half of a ridge of one hundred and sixty yards, was continually choaked, and thrown entirely out twenty-nine times; but the new plough proceeded four bouts, and was only stopped twice, and that in consequence of a stone in the points. And, 3d. They were tried on rough moor, stubble land, and the stoppages of the common one were observed to be in a similar ratio as before, whereas the new one regularly cleared her way. The spectators, who were composed of the most respectable and intelligent gentlemen and farmers in the surrounding country, were decidedly of opinion that Mr. Finlayson's plough is a most happy invention.—*Glasgow Paper.*

Larch Tree (Pinus Larix.)—The first larch-trees ever seen in Scotland, were sent to the Duke of Athol, at Dunkeld, in 1738, in two garden-pots. They came from Switzerland, and were at first put into the green-house. By degrees, it was discovered, that they could bear the winter in Scotland without injury. They were, therefore, planted in the Duke of Athol's park at Dunkeld, very near his house.

There they may be still seen, having grown in the course of 81 years, which have elapsed since they were planted, to the size of very large trees. Their circumference, about a foot above the ground, is nearly 18 feet; and at the height of 8 feet, the circumference is nearly 14 feet. Thus, in 81 years, they have produced as much wood as an oak would in the course of several centuries. From these two parent trees have sprung all the larches which abound so much in Scotland. The larch-tree is now almost every where preferred to the Scotch fir, which it has, in a great measure, superseded. It is a much more beautiful tree; it vegetates much more rapidly; is not so difficult to please in soil; and is at least as hardy, if not more so. The larch *wood* is not inferior to that of the fir, and the *bark* is purchased by the tanner, for about half the price that he pays for oak-bark. Trials have been made of it for ship-building, which have answered very well.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

ITALY.

The Abbé Maio.—We have already mentioned the discovery of Cicero's Tract on a Republic, and other works, by this indefatigable man. The following will be found a correct list of the fruits of his researches, and their date of publication, with their titles. The Abbé Maio, of Milan, made his principal discoveries in the Ambrosian Library of that city, formed by Frederic Borromée, Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan, about two hundred years ago. It contains fifteen thousand manuscripts of great antiquity, and about sixty thousand printed volumes. Some of the manuscripts were taken from the convent of Bobbio, founded in the Apennines in the year 612. The first work discovered, and made known, by the Abbé Maio, was, *Isocratis oratio de permutatione, cujus pars ingens primum Græcè edita ab Andreâ Mustoxyde, nunc primum Latinè exhibetur ab anonymo interprete, qui et notas et appendices adjunxit. Mediolani, typis Jo. Pirotæ*, 1813, 148 pp. 8vo.

2. *M. T. Ciceronis trium orationum, pro Scauro, pro Tullio, pro Flacco, partes ineditæ, cum antiquo scoliaste item inedito ad orationem pro Scauro. Invenit, recensuit, notis illustravit Angelus Maius, bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ à linguis orientalibus. Mediolani, typis Jo. Pirotæ*, 1814. 51 pp. This manuscript was originally from the Convent of Bobbio.

3. *M. T. Ciceronis trium orationum, in Clodium et Curionem, de ære alieno Milonis, de rege Alexandrino, fragmenta inedita; item ad tres prædictas orationes, et ad alias Tullianas quatuor editas, commentarius antiquus ineditus, qui videtur Asconii Pediani scolia insuper antiqua et inedita, quæ videntur excerpta commentario deperdito ejusdem Asconii Pediani ad alias rursus quatuor Ciceronis editas orationes. Omnia ex antiquissimis MSS. cum criticis notis edebat, A. Maius, &c.* 1814. 179 pp.

4. *M. Cornelii Frontonis opera inedita, cum epistolis item ineditis Antonii Pii, M. Aurelii, L. Veri, et Appiani, nec non aliorum veterum fragmentis. Invenit et commentario prævio notisque illustravit A. Maius, &c.* 1815, 2 *vol.* 8vo. 678 pp.—Fronton was a Native of Cirta, in Africa, and the preceptor of M. Aurelius.

5. *Q. Aurelii Summachi V. C. octo orationum ineditarum partes. Invenit notisque declaravit A. Maius, &c.* 1815. 84 pp.

6. *M. Accii Plauti Fragmenta inedita, item ad P. Terentium Commentationes et Picturæ ineditæ. Inventore A. Maio, &c.* 8vo. 67 pp. This contains a fragment of a lost piece, called *Vidularia.*

7. Ἰσαίου λόγος περὶ τοῦ Κλεωνύμου κλήρου.—*Isaëi Oratio de hereditate Cleonymi.* 1815. 8vo. 67 pp.—One of the discourses of this author, *de Meneclis hereditate*, was printed in England about thirty years ago. Isaëus was one of the six Rhetoricians of Athens; the disciple of Isocrates, and the master of Demosthenes.

8. Θεμιστίου φιλοσόφου λόγος πρὸς τοὺς αἰτιασαμένους ἐπὶ τῷ δέξασθαι τὴν ἀρχήν.—*Themistii philosophi oratio in eos a quibus ob præfecturam susceptam fuerat vituperatus.* 1816. 8vo. 75 pp.—Themistius was contemporary with Symmachus, and thirty-three discourses by this author were extant in the ninth century, of which three were lost since. M. Maio has discovered one of those missing, and other fragments of this author.

9. Διονυσίου Ἁλικαρνασσέως Ῥωμαϊκῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας τὰ μεχρὶ τοῦ δὲ ἐλλείποντα. —1816. 219 pp.—Through M. Maio's discoveries, the world is now in possession of great part of the twenty books of this historian, though the nine last, discovered by him, are in a very imperfect state.

10. Φίλωνος τοῦ Ἰουδαίου περὶ Ἀρετῆς, καὶ τῶν ταύτης μορίων.—Philonis Judæi de virtute ejusque partibus. Invenit, &c. 1816. 106 pages.

11. Πορφυρίου φιλοσόφου πρὸς Μαρκέλλαν.—*Porphyrii philosophi ad Marcellam. Invenit, &c. &c.* 1816. 76 pp.—This fragment was found in one of the manu-

scripts which contained the fragments of Dionysius Halicarnassensis

12. Σιβύλλης λόγος ιδ.—*Sibyllæ libri XIV. editore et interprete A. Maio, &c.* 1817. 8vo. 54 pp.

13. *Itinerarium Alexandri, ad Constantium Augustum, Constantini M. Filium, edente nunc primum cum notis A. Maio, &c.* 1817. 8vo. 100 pp.

14. *Julii Valerii, res gestæ Alexandri Macedonis, translatæ ex Æsopo Græco, prodeunt nunc primum edente, notisque illustrante A. Maio.* 1817. 8vo. 270 pp.

15. *M. T. Ciceronis sex orationum partes ante nostram ætatem ineditæ; cum antiquo interprete ante nostram item ætatem inedito, qui videtur Asconius Pedianus, ad Tullianas septem orationes. Accedunt scolia minora vetera, &c. &c.* 1817. 372 pp.

16. *Philonis Judæi de cophini festo, et de colendis parentibus cum brevi scripto de Jonâ.* 1818. 8vo. 56 pp.—This edition contains two works not in Mangey's edition of that author, published in England, *De colendis parentibus* and *De cophini festo.*

17. *Virgilii Maronis interpretes veteres: Asper, Cornutus, Haterianus, Longus, Nisus, Probus, Scaurus, Sulpicius, et anonymus.* 1818. 124 pp.

18. *Eusebii Pamphili Chronicorum libri duo,* &c. &c.

19. *Eusebii Chronicorum Canonum liber alter,* &c.

The following works are expected to appear shortly, having been brought to light by the assiduous researches of M. Maio.

20. Didymi Alexandrini, marmorum et lignorum quorumvis mensuræ, quæ ex Ambrosiano codice, cum Latinâ editoris interpretatione et notis.

21. Fragments of Homer, with fifty-eight pictures, from a manuscript of the 5th century.

22. The Gothic translation of the Bible of Ulfilas, of the 4th century.

New Edition of Petrarch.—A new and splendid edition of the Poems of Petrarca, by Professor Antonio Marsand, at Padua, has been published in two vols. royal 4to. It is far superior to the numerous editions before published, both in the correctness and beauty of the impression. It is ornamented with a fac-simile of the handwriting of the illustrious poet, and several engravings by the best Italian masters; among which are portraits of Petrarca and Laura, the first by Maura Gandolfi, the latter by the celebrated Raphael Morghen.

Ruins of Pompeii.—The streets of the city of Pompeii are said to be daily disencumbered. Mr. Williams, a late traveller, publicly states, that he entered by the Appian Way, through a narrow street of small tombs, beautifully executed, with the names of the deceased plain and legible. At the gate was a sentry-box, in which the skeleton of a soldier was found with a lamp in his hand. The streets are lined with public buildings, the painted decorations of which are fresh and entire. There were several tradesmen's shops also discovered, such as a baker's, an oilman's, an ironmonger's, a wine-shop, with money in the till, and a surgeon's house, with chirurgical instruments. Also a great theatre, a temple of justice, an amphitheatre 220 feet long, various temples, a barrack for soldiers (the columns of which are scribbled with their names and jests), and stocks for prisoners, in one of which a skeleton was likewise discovered. The principal streets are about 16 feet wide; the subordinate ones from 6 to 10 feet.

Literature.—A literary journal is announced at Florence, under the title of "Antologia," which is intended to give translations of the best and most interesting essays, selected from the periodical publications of France, England, and Germany. This undertaking is to be conducted by an association of men of talent. Of late, many translations from the most classic English poets have been published in Italy, by Leoni.

FRANCE.

Singular Character.—A M. Azais has just published, at Paris, a work called "On the lot of man, in all ranks of life; on the lot of nations, in all ages; and, more especially, on the present lot of the French people." In the preface is the following singular invitation:—"I live in the heart of Paris, in a solitary house, surrounded by a fine garden. Every day, for two hours, I shall be at the disposal of any person who may wish to procure one of my books, and to discuss the principles of it with me; from two to four, in winter; and, in summer, from six until dusk. It will be very agreeable to me to form, by this means, an acquaintance with the lovers of science and philosophy; to stroll with them in my little domain; to reply to their questions and observations; and to profit by the information which they may give me, or which they may excite me to seek for myself. If I could venture to invent a word, which should describe the nature of our confidential intercourse, I would say, that we will 'platonize' together, under the constant guidance of nature and philosophy."

Natural History.—The French naturalist, Bonpland, the travelling companion of the celebrated Humboldt, left Buenos Ayres on the 1st of October, to explore the coasts and islands of the Parana, and of Paraguay, and to penetrate into the interior of the latter province.

Anatomy.—M. Ameline, Professor of Anatomy at Caen, in Normandy, has invented an anatomic model, representing the human body, of the size of nature. The first part contains the bones, which form the skeleton. 2d. The muscles, made of paper, softened, and shaped after nature, and covered with pieces of fine hemp, to imitate the fibres; the whole is painted the natural colour. 3d. To represent the veins, arteries, and nerves, fine threads, and cords of gut, are introduced, covered with coloured varnish. Lastly, real hair is fixed on, wherever it is necessary to be used. The model, on the whole, is a most ingenious invention for the elementary study of anatomy, and is so cleverly made, as to demonstrate to the student much more of the human structure, than could reasonably be conceived possible.

Vaccination.—In the department of the Moselle, numerous cases of small-pox lately occurred: great encouragements have, in consequence, been held out to promote vaccination; and persons, who refuse to have their infants vaccined, are not suffered to partake of the succours afforded to the indigent, in case they should stand in need of them.

M. St. Aubin, a political writer of some note, died on the 8th of December, aged 68. He was born at Deux-Ponts. He established a Lyceum at Sens, and was lodged in the prisons of Paris during the Revolution. He remained in that city after he obtained his liberty; and first made himself known by a little pamphlet, full of point and originality, called, "*The Expedition of Don Quixotte against the Windmills; or, the Causes of Stock-jobbing, and the uselessness of proceedings against Stock-jobbers.*" This little work having attracted the notice of some statesmen, they sought to attach him to their party. He, a little time after, published an excellent article on the finances of France, under the title of "*Donnons notre bilan.*" His reputation rapidly rose, and he supported the cause of the creditors of the State with great energy. During the late Consulate, M. St. Aubin was named a tribune; but having ranked himself with M. M. B. Constant, Andrieux, Chenier, Ginguené, and others, he was discarded. Latterly, he filled no public office, but still possessed some influence over the public mind, by his writings.

SWITZERLAND.

Natural Curiosity.—Professor Chavannes has presented to the Society of Natural History, Lausanne, the remarkable petrifaction, which was discovered in Monrepos, near Lausanne, in cutting through an eminence composed of sandstone, when a loose fragment of rock split open, which contained a fan-shaped leaf, in a fossil state, in good preservation, of the Low Palm (Chæmerops humilis) without thorns, which is known to grow in the south of Italy and Spain. This curiosity has been deposited in the Society's Museum.

GERMANY.

Wurtzburg University.—Among the subjects lately treated of at this university, in the department of history, is the developement of the actual system of the European States; and, above all, of that which relates to the influence of the French Revolution.

Lithography.—A society has been formed at Munich for the imitation of Oriental MSS. The object is, by means of Lithography, to multiply copies of the best works, which are extant in the Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and Tartar tongues; and to dispose of them in the East, by the port of Trieste. The cabals of those, whose business it is to write MSS., and the different ornaments with which the Turks and Arabs adorn their writings, have been obstacles to this design hitherto; but, by the aid of lithography, the difficulty, it is thought, may be overcome. Thus the cheapness of that mode of engraving will contribute to spread, to an unlimited extent, the treasures of the best writres of the East.

New Museum.—A new museum has been planned at Berlin, to receive a collection of the various statues, medals, and paintings, dispersed throughout different edifices in the kingdom of Prussia. The King is at the head of the design, and Counsellor Hirt has been named as President, to choose and arrange the different subjects of art to be deposited in it.

Architecture.—The Emperor of Austria has ordered a temple to be built at Vienna, on the plan of that of Theseus at Athens. It is designed to contain the celebrated group of Theseus, by Canova.

Contrasted History of Contagion.—There have been published in Germany two works on this subject, which may properly afford matter of comparison.

The first is, " Observations on the Pestilence of Bucharest, in Wallachia, in 1813, by Dr. Grollmann." The second is, " On the Pestilence of Noja in 1815 and 1816, in the kingdom of Naples, by Dr. Schoenberg. These works are distinguished, or rather are contrasted, by the history they present, in one case, of an entire absence of efficient precautionary measures; in the other case, by the promptitude of Government, and the comparatively facile controul of the disease. The pestilence lasted at Bucharest, from July 1813, to the same month in the following year; and the population, which was at first 80,000, was reduced to 50,000, making a loss of 30,000 lives. The pestilence shewed itself at Noja, in the month of October 1814. It was (apparently) brought by a quantity of leather imported from the Levant. Of 5,413 inhabitants of the town, 728 fell victims to this epidemic; which is a much less proportion than that of the foregoing. The Doctor considers the strictness of the blockade maintained around the town, as a main cause of confining the mortality. He describes, at large, the symptoms, and the progress of the malady; also the remedies with which this formidable adversary was encountered. It deserves notice, that Dr. Schoenberg considers the more northern countries of Europe as by no means secure from the introduction of this disease, which may enter either from Africa, or Greece, or Asia Minor, according to the connexions formed with those countries, and the commodities they furnish.

Austrian Literature. — Thirty political journals are at present published in Austria, besides many other periodical works, which abound in information and amusement, and contribute, in no small degree, to the cultivation of Literature. We cannot mention without the highest praise, the two periodical works which the Counsellor for Political Economy, André, has established at Prague, under the titles of *Hesperus*, and *Economical Novelties*; they claim attention as well for their numerous original, learned, and interesting essays, as for the spirit of investigation they exhibit. André possesses indefatigable industry, extensive knowledge, acute power of observation, and singular versatility of genius; in a word, he is a man in all respects qualified to conduct a miscellaneous periodical work. The *Medical Annals*, published by Gerold, at Vienna, contain many interesting and learned essays, and afford a comprehensive view of every thing relative to medicine in Austria: to this work the State Counsellor, Baron von Stift, is an active contributor. The *Jahrbucher der Literatur* (Annals of Literature), which is edited by Collin, and supported at the expense of the Austrian Treasury, invariably contains many interesting literary articles, particularly the criticisms of the learned and indefatigable Orientalist, Von Hammer. The *Military Magazine* is not deficient in variety of interest; and the *National Journal* contributes, in no small degree, to the diffusion and improvement of Austrian Literature. Hormayr commenced, at the beginning of the year, his *Archives for Geography, History, Politics, and the Art of War.* The *Medico-Surgical Journal*, the *Collector*, the *Genius of of the Age*, the *Conversation-Journal*, the *Vienna Fashionable Gazette*, the *Musical Gazette*, the *Literary Guide*, the *Eipeldauer Letters*, the *Theatrical Gazette*, and the *Sunday Journal for Youth*, are all ably conducted and universally circulated. The Chaplain, Frint, notwithstanding his numerous avocations, is at present engaged in editing a collection of his own works; while, at the same time, he still continues to superintend his *Theological Magazine.* The first volume of the *Annals of the Polytechnic Institution*, edited by the Government Counsellor Prechtl, has excited great attention at Vienna; it contains a multitude of highly interesting essays, chiefly written by the Professors of the Institution. The Austrian Calendars and Almanacks are also conducted with remarkable ability. The principal works of this kind are, André's *National Calendar*; Jurende's *Pilgrim*; Sartori's, which abounds in local information respecting Vienna; the *Universal Haukalender*, which, perhaps, has no equal among the periodical works of any country, and the *Aglaja*, which is distinguished above all the almanacks of Germany, for the beauty of its embellishments.—The publication of Bremser's work on *intestinal worms*, Chladni's on *meteoric masses*, the translation of Sir John Sinclair's Agricultural Works, Schel's *History of Austria*, Schneller's continuation of the *Austrian History*, Hartmann's *Spirit of Man*, &c. Neumann's *Natural Philosophy*, Pyrker's *Tunesias*, and many other works, do honour to Austrian Literature. Several authors of the Imperial States are at present actively engaged: among them we may distinguish the Consistorial Counsellor Glass, of Vienna, who has announced a *Collection of Sermons for the use of religious Families.* His works, which, for the most part, relate to eccle-

siastical history, morality, and religion, have been circulated wherever the German language is understood. His collected writings amount to about a hundred volumes. Many of his productions have passed through three or four editions, and have been translated into French, English, Italian, Dutch, Hungarian, Sclavonian, and Servian. No less than thirty or forty thousand copies of his *Commemoration of the Jubilee of the Reformation in the Austrian States*, have been circulated in different parts of Germany. It is calculated, that the copies of the works which Glass has submitted to the press, including reprints and translations, amounts to about half a million.

Astronomy.—Baron Lindeneau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. It will be found, he says, that the sun may have been imperceptibly subject to successive diminution since the science of astronomy has been cultivated. Baron Lindeneau supposes the sun's diameter to be 800,000 miles—4,204,000,000 feet—or nearly 2000 seconds. We have not, he observes, hitherto possessed any instrument for measuring the diameter of heavenly bodies to a second. The sun may therefore diminish 12,000 of its diameter, or 2,102,000 feet, without the possibility of being perceived. Supposing the sun to diminish daily two feet, it would require *three thousand years* to render the diminution of a second of its diameter visible.

POLAND.

The Drama.—The fresh demand for literary works, of late years, in the South-west of Europe, is extending itself on every hand. A dramatic work, in 15 vols. 8vo. is at present publishing in Poland, entitled, "*Dziela dramatyczne Boguslawskiego.*" It has engravings and portraits, and is printed at Warsaw, in parts, one every three months. This publication is, perhaps, the finest which has ever issued from a Polish press. The first volume contains a history of the progress of the theatre in Poland; and at the end of each volume will be the biography of some celebrated actor who is dead, or who has retired from the boards.

Royal Literary Society, Warsaw.—M. Stanislas Staszie, president of the Polish Literary Society, lately made a report on the labours of that body for the last eight years. The society was founded in 1800, under the Prussian government. It had for its object, to fix the national language, to preserve the history of the country, to study its topography, statistics, and natural history, and to encourage among the Poles the arts and sciences. Its labours, in regard to language, have been directed to the establishment of a system of orthography and pronunciation, and to compose a national grammar, and compile a complete dictionary of the Polish tongue. In history, it has consulted a great mass of the archives of the country, the ancient monuments, genealogy, medals, &c. &c.; and an abridgement has already been published for the use of youth. In the sciences, its researches have been directed to those which are most useful, the mines, a geognostic map of the entire country, the making cochineal, the formation of amber, &c. In regard to the latter substance, one of the members of the society, possessor of a mine of that substance, insists that it is a vegetable production, a fossile resin, from a certain tree, the fruit of which resembled the pine-apple, and that amber is most commonly found in a mass near where the trunks of these trees have been. In agriculture, improved instruments have been introduced by the society, to displace the ancient ones. The medical department has also displayed great activity; and there is no doubt but the efforts of the society will, in a little time, be found most extensively useful in that fine but unfortunate country.

RUSSIA.

New Atlas of the Russian Empire.—Lieutenant-colonel Pjadueschen, of the military topographical depot at St. Petersburgh, is going to publish a Geographical Atlas of the Russian empire, the kingdom of Poland, and the principality of Finnland, pointing out the post and great roads, according to the latest and most authentic accounts. This atlas will contain as many maps as the empire does governments and provinces; and the names in two languages, viz. on the map of the kingdom of Poland and the government of Wilna and Grodno, and the provinces of Belostock, Kiew, Minok, Wolhinia, Padolia, Witebsk, and Mohilew, in the Russian and Polish languages; on the maps of the governments of Livonia, Ehstonia, and Courland, in the Russian, Prussian, and German; in the maps of Finnland, in Swedish; on the other maps, in Russian and French. A general map in the same languages is annexed, as also a table of the distances of the principal towns from each other on the post-roads in wersts. The atlas will consist of seventy sheets.

Statistics.—In the year 1818, there

were born, in the whole Russian empire, in the parishes of the Greek religion, 1,431,448 children (67,158 fewer than in the year 1817). The number of deaths was 875,007 (being 46,446 more than in the year 1817.) Among the deaths of the male sex there were 679 persons above 100 years of age, 219 above 105, 116 above 110, 56 above 125, six above 130, one attained the age of 140, and one even that of 145 years. The number of marriages was 333,398 (being 3763 fewer than in 1817.)

New Russian Colony.—The Russian American Company has received news fom its colony at Stilka, that there are Russian families in the North of Behring's Straits, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm about a century ago. The directors of the company expect, in a short time, a circumstantial account of this remarkable occurrence.

Steam-Navigation of the Wolga!—A steam-boat has been built upon the Wolga, which goes to Astrachan and back. As these vessels are peculiarly adapted to the navigation of the great rivers in the interior of the empire, plans for establishing them have been advertised in several places.

Expedition.—The expedition destined for Bucharia set out on the 10th of October last: it was escorted by 200 Cossacks, and two pieces of light artillery, under the direction of Counsellor Negri, who is well versed in the languages of the East, and distinguished for his extensive acquirements. His object is to establish a commercial intercourse, and to make himself acquainted with the country, which, though so near to Russia, is separated from it by deserts of sand seldom crossed by travellers.

ICELAND.

Literature.—By a report of the Literary Society of Iceland, the grand Icelandic work is nearly finished, called *Sturbringa Sega*, forming 120 sheets. A general geography of the island is also published; and a collection of the works of the poets who have adorned their native land, with their productions, is getting ready for the press.

FINNLAND.

Remarkable Stone.—The *Mnemosyne*, a Finnland newspaper, mentions a stone in the northern part of Finnland, which serves the inhabitants instead of a barometer. This stone, which they call Ilmakiur, turns black, or blackish gray, when it is going to rain; but on the approach of fine weather, it is covered with white spots. Probably it is a fossil mixed with clay, and consisting of rock-salt, ammoniac, or saltpetre, which, according to the greater or less degree of dampness of the atmosphere, attracts it, or otherwise. In the latter case the salt appears, which forms the white spots.

TURKEY.

Greek Literature.—Two works have lately appeared at Constantinople, which give us a very favourable notion of the progress of knowledge among the Greeks. One is the first part of a dictionary, in folio, of the Ancient and Modern Greek; the other is an elegant translation into Modern Greek of Voltaire's romance of *Zadig*. The former, when complete, will consist of six volumes folio. It is printed under the superintendence of that virtuous patriarch, Gregory, and is patronised by all the archbishops and bishops of Greece. The editor is M. Iskenteri, who has already translated into the same language the Voyage of Antenor.

EGYPT.

Rosetta Canal.—The Canal of the Nile, from Rosetta to Pompey's Pillar, near Alexandria, is now finished, and has only to be brought up to the Old Harbour. The bad workmanship, however, promises very little advantage to navigation.

AFRICA.

The Niger.—It is now asserted to be ascertained, that this river empties itself into the Atlantic ocean, a few degrees to the northward of the Equator. This important fact is confirmed by Mr. Dupuis, who was appointed consul from this country at Ashantee, and who got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to Government what he had learnt.

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Pump on a new Construction. — Mr. WILLIAM AUST, of Hoxton, has invented a pump which possesses great advantages over pumps of the ordinary construction; the barrel is curvilinear, which allows, and indeed obliges, the rod, the handle, and the lever, on which it works, to be all in one piece. Hence results, not only a much greater simplicity in the workmanship, and consequent cheapness, but a greater steadiness and precision of action, whereby more water is discharged, and the leathering of the valve will last a much longer time without wanting repair. The cost of a pump of this construction, two inches and a half in the bore, does not exceed 3*l.*; and the weight of the barrel, which is of brass, is not more than three pounds.

Method of Restoring the White Colours in certain Paintings.—M. Merimée having observed, in a design by Raphael, that the lights had lost their brightness, applied to M. Thenard for his advice. This distinguished chemist ascribed the effect to the circumstance, that the white lead dissolved in water had become sulphuretted by the lapse of time, and had been changed from white to black; and having sent to M. Merimée some slightly oxigenated water, it was applied to the black parts, and the white colour was instantly restored. The water contained only five or six times its volume of oxygen. There is reason to think that this method will not succeed equally well with oil paintings.—*Journ. de Phisique.*

Hints for Inventions. — Mr. Editor, Allow me to suggest a few Machines, which might, as it appears to me, be advantageously added to those in use in domestic life. The *first* is a small machine for putting a very fine point on black lead pencils, by cutting and filing them in a neat, accurate, and expeditious manner. Every artist knows that this would save a considerable portion of time, and also preserve the fingers from the greasy black of manganese. Besides, I venture to assert, and I appeal to such engravers as Lowry and Turrel for the truth of the assertion, that there is not one artist, in half a dozen, that really can put a fine point on a lead pencil. Such a machine, I think, need not occupy more room than a small hand coffee-mill, and should, like it, turn with a small handle, and have a box to retain the chips and lead-dust. The pencil might be held with one hand while the machine was turned with the other.—The *second* is a small mill, with a cylinder, coated with sponge or some such contrivance, to rub down, in a rapid and cleanly manner, water-colours. Such a machine would be very easily contrived, and would save much time, especially to architects, who use a good deal of fine Indian ink rubbed down, as Mr. Nicholson (Architectural Dictionary) directs, *on the fore finger*, a dirty practice, and one that never fails to mix the ink with grease.—The *third* machine, is about the size of a common portable writing-desk, which, when it opens, shall present keys like those of a piano-forte, and which keys shall operate on common printing-types in such a way, as that any person, by touching the keys, may print a letter, speech, or discourse, as rapidly as a person can play on a common piano-forte. The advantages of a machine of this sort, to masters writing to servants, or gentlemen composing speeches to be delivered in public, clergymen composing their sermons, or to such as could not write a very legible or fashionable hand, and to many others, will be obvious. Besides, by having raised types on the keys, a blind person may commit his ideas to paper with ease. We know that such a machine could be produced; and a German engineer, lately in this country, proceeded a certain length in its invention, but left off for want of encouragement.—The next machine which I shall mention at present, is a small pocket barometer, which shall register its variations and connected with a register of time; by this means a person travelling from London to Dublin, or Inverness, or abroad, with such a machine in his pocket, or carriage, might, on his arrival at the end of his journey, indicate by the register the heights of all the different points he had passed over, referring to the regulations of the mail, as to time, by which he would learn at what hour it passed every remarkable place. It is ascertained that barometers, of a very small size, will shew, in a very few seconds, the difference of elevation between two points not differing more than ten feet; and it is conceivable, that a register might be invented to operate in connexion with a time-piece; and the information such a machine would communicate in an easy manner to travellers, would be very considerable. In making rough surveys, such a machine

would be of great use to engineers, road and canal designers, &c. &c.—The *last* machine, for the present, shall be a thermometer of a similar description, and which, I believe, is already in progress of invention by J. Rewley, the inventor of one of the most curious machines for a long time exhibited to the public, and which he calls the Automatic Gardener. Your's, &c. SPECULATOR.

Astronomical Tables.—The Chevalier Theodore Carezzini, a Piedmontese, has invented two kinds of round tables, which he calls geocentric, and heliocentric tables; and by their aid, a person without any knowledge of mathematics, can in a very short time thoroughly observe the course of the stars, and explain the celestial phenomena. Ladies and youths, whom the inventor has instructed in his method, have, without much previous knowledge of astronomy, solved various problems respecting the sun, the moon, the planets, fixed stars, eclipses, &c. By means of these instruments, you may, in the open air, obtain a meridian line in a few minutes; and, in a journey by land, never miss the direction to the North. You may also learn the hour during the night, without a watch. It is remarkable, that in the country the geocentric table may appear in the shape of an astronomical garden, of whatever size you please. It is to be hoped, that the inventor of this new method will be able to overcome all the difficulties which usually oppose useful innovations of this kind.—*From a German Journal.*

NEW PATENTS.

ENEAS MORRISON, *of Glasgow, Writer; for certain Processes and Manufactures, whereby Animal and Vegetable Food may be preserved for a great length of time*—March 23, 1819.

The nature of this invention consists in enclosing and cooking food in air-tight vessels, so as to prevent the re-admission of atmospheric air. This is performed by means of a cooking furnace, formed of several hollow iron trunks, *built in so*, that while their mouths are accessible from without, the heat is distributed and applied to their bodies within, and each trunk rendered a separate oven. To each trunk is fitted a lid, with bearers attached, to sustain the vessels employed; and through the centre of the lid an iron tube is to be passed, acting as a screw, having a reservoir attached to the under side of it, and a filler to the upper part, with a stop-cock at the bottom, and another between the reservoir and the filler, the lower end of the tube being fitted to the mouth of the tin tube after mentioned, so as to form an air-tight joint. Procure jars or bottles, in the manufacture of which the principal things to be attended to are, that such vessels be made perfectly air-tight, and calculated to expand equally when heat is applied to them; the mouths contracted so as to sustain the cork when pressed upon from without, and the shape such as to resist the pressure of the atmosphere. Bungs of cork are cut in the usual way, perforated to receive a tube, and the under part and sides are to be coated with bladder, moistened. The bladder being dry, a tin tube is to be put through the bung, having a button to press on the bladder at the one end, and a screw upon the other; several other precautions being taken to render the bung air-proof. In the next place, the bung is to be applied to the mouth of a vessel containing food to be preserved, and a block is placed above it, having an opening in the centre sufficient to admit the screw-nut; the bung is then to be forced below the lip of the jar. Having secured it well, and covered the top of the bung with bladder, and luted it, as much suitable liquor is to be introduced into it by the tin tube as will charge the vessel, which is next to be placed upon the bearer attached to the lid of the oven; the reservoirs attached to the iron tube are to be filled with liquid corresponding with what has been introduced into the vessel. The lower extremity of the iron tube is then to be screwed into the tin tube, and the stop-cock is to be turned to open a communication between the contents of each tube, and the vessel is to be placed in the oven. When the contents are cooked, the upper stop-cock must be turned, and the whole removed from the oven; when, all ebullition having ceased, and sufficient time being allowed for the contents of the reservoir to fill up the vessel, a metal pin is to be dropped into the tin tube to render it air-tight, and then the mouth of the vessel is to be carefully luted over.—Mr. Morrison's second invention consists in inclosing food in vessels, which, previous to and in the process of cooking, are rendered perfectly air-tight by means of a prepared cork or bung.

WILLIAM CRAWSHAY, *of Cyfarthfa Iron-works, in Glamorganshire, and* DAVID MUSHET, *of Coleford, in Gloucestershire; for an Invention or Improvement for the Making or Manufacturing Bar or other Iron from certain refuse Slag*

or Cinders, produced in the Smelting of Copper Ores, and in the Manufacturing of Copper.—April 18, 1818.

The slag is subjected to fusion in a blast-furnace, mixed with from ⅛ to ¼ of limestone. The poorest slags require the largest portion of limestone.

JOSHUA ROWE, *of Torpoint, in the County of Cornwall; for certain Improvements, or Processes, applicable to the Printing of Cotton and other Cloths.*—May 4, 1818.

This invention consists in making an aluminous sulphate, proper to be used as a substitute for alum in the process of printing calico and other cloths, and this is effected by a direct combination of oil of vitriol with any aluminous clay not charged with much iron, unless when it may be desirable to produce a larger quantity of Prussian-blue in the said process or processes.

WILLIAM SHAND, *of Villiers-street, Strand; for certain Improvements in the Construction of artificial Legs and Feet, made of Leather and Wood, acting by a Lever and spiral Spring.*—June 1, 1816.

The present improvement consists principally in the introduction of a new spring in the machinery employed to impart flexibility to the motion of the foot, and appears well adapted for that purpose.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Birkinshaw, of Bedlington Iron-works; for improvements in manufacturing wrought or malleable iron rail roads.—October 23, 1820.

W. Taylor, now of Wednesbury; for an improved furnace for smelting iron and other ores.—October 23, 1820.

T. Pearson, of South Shields; for an improvement on rudders.—November 1, 1820.

H. L. Lobeck, of London; for an improvement in the process of making yeast. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—November 1, 1820.

S. W. Wright, of Upper Kennington; for a combination in machinery for making bricks and tiles.—November 1, 1820.

P. Hawker, of Long Parish house, near Andover; for a machine to assist in the attainment of a proper performance on the piano-forte, or other keyed instruments.—November 1, 1820.

T. B. Crompton, of Lancaster; for an improvement in drying and finishing paper.—November 1, 1820.

W. S. Torey, of Lincoln; for improvements on drills, to be affixed to ploughs.—Nov. 1, 1820.

J. Winter, of Acton; for improvements on chimney-caps, and in the application thereof.—November 7, 1820.

W. Carter, of St. Agnes Circus; for improvements in steam-engines.—November 11, 1820.

T. Dyson, of Abbey Dale, Sheffield; for improvements of plane irons and turning chisels.—November 11, 1820.

J. Ransome, of Ipswich, and R. Ransome, of Colchester; for certain improvements on ploughs.—November 28, 1820.

W. Kendrick, of Birmingham; for a combination of apparatus for extracting a tanning matter from bark and other substances.—December 5, 1820.

T. Dobbs, of Smallbrook-street; for a mode of plating tin upon lead.—December 9, 1820.

J. Moore the younger, of Bristol; for machinery, which may be worked by steam, by water, or by gas, as a moving power.—December 9, 1820.

G. Vaughan, of Sheffield; for a blowing machine, for the fusing and heating of metals, and other purposes.—December 14, 1820.

W. Mallet, of Dublin; for improvements on locks.—December 14, 1820.

A. Timbrell, of London; for an improvement of the rudder and steerage of a ship.—December 22, 1820.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand; for improvements in printing in one, two, or more colours.—December 22, 1820.

W. Pritchard, of Leeds; for improvements in an apparatus calculated to save fuel, and for the more economical consumption of smoke in shutting fire-doors and air-flues in steam-engine boilers, drying-pans, and brewing pans.—December 22, 1820.

M. I. Brunel, of Chelsea; for a pocket copying-press.—December 22, 1820.

J. Sadler, of Penlington-place, Lambeth; for an improved method of manufactuting white lead.—January 3, 1821.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester; for a new mode of engraving and etching metal rollers for printing upon woollen, cotton, and other substances.—January 9, 1821.

R. Salmon, of Woburn; for improvements in the construction of instruments for the relief of hernia and prolapsis.—January 15, 1821.

J. F. Daniell, of Gower-street, Bedford-square; for improvements in clarifying and refining sugar.—January 15, 1821.

A. H. Chambers, of Bond-street; for an improvement in the manufacture of building cement, or plaster, by the combination of materials hitherto unused for that purpose.—January 15, 1821.

C. Phillips, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly; for improvements in the apparatus for propelling vessels, and improvement in the construction of vessels so propelled.—January 19, 1821.

*** We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the "Literary Gazette," of presenting our Readers with a Sketch from Mr. WYATT's Cartoon of the Public Monument to be raised, by subscription, in honour of his late Majesty George III., on which we shall probably give some remarks in a future Number.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Vittorio Alfieri. London, 1821.

This little volume is founded on the materials supplied by the autobiography of the great dramatist, whose character and fortunes it developes. In general, the attempt to divest an author's own memoirs of their original form, would be worse than useless; because it would dissolve that living charm which the intense feeling of the writer throws round a narrative of his own sorrows and joys. But, in this instance, we admit, there is ample reason for a course which in most cases would be impertinent; because the life of Alfieri, as written by himself, is altogether cold and austere. He always keeps himself at an immense distance from the reader. There is not, in his narrative, any of the deep feeling and tremendous fidelity of Rousseau, nor of the light-hearted vanity of Cibber, nor of that higher sense of personal importance, amounting to a superstitious self-regard, which gives so fine a zest to the life of Benvenuto Cellini. It is a mere pompous recital of events, composed in entire disregard of the reader's opinion, yet without the passionate individual consciousness which can render even the commonest occurrences attractive. The compiler of this little volume has, therefore, rendered good service to literature, by presenting to us, in a compact form, the chief events in a most instructive history. Independent of the interest attached to the name of Alfieri by his fame as the first tragic writer of Italy, his personal adventures would well deserve to be recorded. Never has there been a nobler or a more puzzling subject for the contemplation of those who delight to search out the springs of action, and to analyze the varieties of human character. His whole being was made up of antitheses. The haughtiest of nobles, yet a lover of freedom to madness—at one moment sunk in utter languor, and the next exerting the most amazing energies—passionate, wild, almost insane in his personal character, yet coldly correct and fastidious in all his works—he more than realizes a gloomy poet's description of man:—

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful!"

We need scarcely recommend a small and cheap volume, which gives a faithful picture of this extraordinary being, to the notice of our readers.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII. By Miss Benger, author of "Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, John Tobin," &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

These volumes, interesting as they are in themselves, could never have been published at any period in which they might be more likely to interest their readers, than the present. For the last five and twenty years, we have lived in the almost daily occurrence of the most important, and often the most unexpected events: and with that increased desire for stimulants which always attends an undue excitement, we continually seek to heighten the effect of passing scenes, by associating them, in our minds, with those long since passed by; but which, at the fearful time of their acting, may well have been supposed to have agitated the minds of the spectators of them, with emotions similar to those which we feel awakened in our own breasts, on the contemplation of the chances and changes of "many-coloured life," which come immediately before our own eyes. The reign of Henry VIII. abounds with the most striking incidents. The pomp thrown around his court in its commencement, his own personal accomplishments, and attractive gaiety in the early part of his life, form as imposing a picture for the imagination, as the gloom and cruelty which obscured his latter years, afford reflective lessons for the philosophic mind. Things may be known by their opposites, as well as by their resemblances: the behaviour of the virtuous and dignified Catherine, under the conduct so shamelessly, so unjustly adopted towards her—the beautiful resignation of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, called from the enjoyment of all her temporal honours, by the decree of the tyrant who had forced them upon her, just at the time when her improving views, and daily expanding virtues, were rendering her every way worthy of them—will not be contemplated with indifference at a time when the female character, and the weight which it has in society, has become, from peculiar circumstances, a subject of study in itself, the importance of which cannot be too generally acknowledged.

Miss Benger is particularly happy in her mode of tracing effects to their causes; and at the same time that her own luxuriant imagination and poetical feeling enable her to bring the tilts and tournaments of this latest period of expiring chivalry before the eyes of her readers in all the gorgeous trappings of *le champ de drap d'or*, her sounder judgment leads her most instructively to shew the influence of these splendid spectacles on the national manners, and, by an easy transition from multitudes to individuals, to shew in what degree the character of the beauteous and unfortunate heroine of her work might be affected by the ambition and love of show and heartless gallantry, which these half-refined, half-barbarous exhibitions inculcated.

These volumes cannot be perused, by either sex, without instruction and amusement; but to female readers, in particular, they will be found pregnant with interest of the most fascinating nature. The romantic loves of Mary, the beautiful sister of Henry, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, his accomplished favourite, are narrated with all the graces of fiction, and all the solidity of truth; whilst the chastened virtues of Catherine, and the heedless graces of Anne Boleyn, strengthened, however, as they afterwards were by reflection and adversity, are

displayed with so impartial a hand, that the one in her unmerited disgrace appears no less an object of profound respect, than the other, in her unexpected elevation, does of tender sympathy, not unmixed with a fearful sort of presentiment, that the brightest glories are usually the most fleeting. We regret that our limits confine us to eulogiums on this work, without affording us the means, which every page in it would well supply us with, of strengthening them by extracts. The manners of the age were never better delineated. In describing them, Miss Benger is transported to the scenes and periods which she brings so faithfully before our eyes; and, in all her remarks, she shews so much amiable feeling, tempered with sound judgment, such a philosophic spirit, and such purity of principle, that we may say we wish "no better chronicler."—These volumes are ornamented with an etching by Miss Smith, from a rare print by Hollar, in the British Museum, which does credit to her correctness and fidelity; and the appendix contains an account of the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, which for pomp, magnificence, and effect, we suspect will not be rivalled by any coronation of more modern manufacture.

The Life of the late George Hill, D.D. Principal of St. Mary College, St. Andrew. By George Cook, D.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Opera, ex editionibus Oliveti et Ernesti, sedula recensione accurata. J. Carey, LL.D. 12 vol. 18mo. 3*l.* 12*s.*

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This volume of extracts is distinguished from other collections of specimens, by the admission of copious selections from recent works, and especially from periodical journals. These, indeed, form the chief part of its prose; and its poetry is mostly culled from living authors. The idea of the work is, we think, excellent; and in its execution we have nothing to regret, except that the compiler has not allowed himself a wider range. There is too marked a partiality for particular writers evinced. There is not a line from Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lamb, Southey, or Barry Cornwall—although there are, at least, passages in the works of these poets as well deserving of insertion as any of Pringle, Millar, or even Mr. M'Diarmid himself, who contentedly assumes his place among his favourite authors. On the whole, however, the book is meritorious, and will not only be found a fit present to the young, but a pleasant volume to lounge over for any one, by way of substitute for a new number of a Review or Magazine.

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The affairs of India, whether treated of in books, or discussed in the House of Commons, have long since ceased to excite any great public interest. With their immense territorial revenues, the India Company cannot pay their own establishment in that quarter, but come annually to Parliament for two or three millions, which is constantly paid; and in this the public are certainly interested, but, as a matter of course, it is passed by without notice.

The volume before us will probably attract as little attention from readers generally; but as a work on *jurisprudence*, written by a man apparently well-acquainted with his subject, it is likely to be consulted, and with some advantage, by the profession.

We may say of the English, what Gibbon said of the Roman laws, "They fill so many volumes, that no fortune can purchase, nor capacity comprehend them;" and something very similar is alleged by this author against the voluminous regulations of the Adawlut Courts in Bengal. "In what," he asks, "do the evils of the law consist in any country, but in a multiplicity of laws, an increased litigation, an expensive process, and vexatious delay?" p. 75. Great as the evil of a multiplicity of laws is in any community, we think that such a description of code is calculated to be more irritating, unsatisfactory, and oppressive to the natives of India, than to any other people we could mention. The shrewd observation of the author of "The World" on the *statutes* seems peculiarly adapted to their situation: "They are what *all* must obey, yet what *few* are informed of; like the sphinx of antiquity, they speak in enigmas, yet devour the unhappy wretches that cannot comprehend them." An advocate for the old system of Lord Cornwallis, he says, "The administration of the law, *at present*, is certainly attended with many of the evils of a regular system,

without being productive of all its benefits." "If," he continues, p. 76, "the multiplicity of the forms, as at present established, leads to delay, the proper remedy consists in a reduction of these. The natural progress of society is from simplicity to refinement; but this progress has not been observed in the judicial establishment. The first steps should have been marked by simplicity; forms would gradually have increased with the habits of business, they would have been moulded with the nature of the subject itself, and have grown into dexterity under the daily practice of the courts." These remarks are sensible and just; and it is grievous to think that they come too late for any thing but regret. To counterbalance these and other disadvantages, he states, "The advantages consist in a gradation of courts, affording a strong check against oppression — in the administration of justice being vested in gentlemen of rank and education, who [we omit an absurd panegyric] afford, as far as they are able with such defective *regulations*, comfort and protection to the Indian, not only in his property, but in what is often dearer to him, the prejudices of his religion, and the honour of his family." p. 118.

As to "the supposed existence of the *Trial by Jury* in India," under the appellation of the *Pinchayeet*, we may dismiss it in a few words:— A Pinchayeet and Jury admit of no comparison. The trial, in one case, is completely regulated by law. In the other, it is entirely left, without any legal assistance, to the feelings of five illiterate and partial men. For who can be more illiterate than the natives of India in general, and who more partial than the friends of the parties themselves?

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To afford some idea of the rapidity of the progress of the colony, it will be sufficient to state that it was founded in 1788 with 788 convicts, of whom 558 were men; and that, in November 1819, New South Wales and its dependencies contained a population of 31,302 persons, possessing 3,935 horses, 65,913 head of black cattle, 251,497 sheep, and 42,851 hogs. The cleared ground in New South Wales only amounted to 47,973 acres, and the total quantity of land held by individuals to 337,114 acres.

Among the engravings, which constitute the principal attraction of this work, and some of which are of large dimensions, are views of the settlements of Hawkesbury, Sydney, and Newcastle, Hunter's River, Port Jackson, &c.; but the most curious is a representation of a *corrobboree*, or dance of the natives. This extraordinary assemblage of savage festivity, as well as the scenery, is taken from nature.

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To "catch Time by the forelock" is an old homely, but useful *saw*; but the editor of the work before us seems also to have caught him by the skirt, so multifarious are the subjects which he has rescued from the oblivious grasp of that fell tyrant. There is a time for all things, and this appears to be the eighth time of bringing these very useful reminiscences before the public; not as a mere recapitulation of former editions, but each time with a novelty of selection and a usefulness of reference, that make each edition a new work, whilst they render the series a very convenient adjunct to every library where a ready reference is more particularly required. We trust the author may continue his labours through many new editions; and that WE shall be his reviewers!

The Edinburgh Review. No. LXVIII.

The Retrospective Review. No. V. 5*s.*

The Pamphleteer. No. XXXIV. 6*s.* 6*d.*

The Cottager's Monthly Visitor for February, 1821.

Directions for Settlers in Upper Canada. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

NOVELS.

Precaution; a Novel, in three vols.

This work will please both the young and old. The former will like it because it is full of marriages, and the latter because it inculcates, in every page, the value of *precaution*, in entering on the matrimonial state. It is needless, after this remark, to say, that it has a moral tendency. The duties of religion are likewise forcibly dwelt on, in it: but in somewhat of a tone of party, or cant, if we may use the homely, though expressive term, which weakens, instead of adding to, its *usefulness*, according to the favourite expression of the author: who is likewise fond of another cant term, "a professor of religion." "Profession me no professions," we are ready to say, in the spirit of King Arthur, when we thus find a few technical phrases bandied about in conversation, or strewn over the pages of a work, and made a sort of masonic test, as to the relative degree of religious excellence in which the hearer or reader of them may stand. The writer of the volumes before us has no occasion to have recourse to such artifices, in order to court the approbation of his readers. Such among them as are really religious will sufficiently appreciate the goodness of his motives, without so ostentatious a display of them; and such as are not, will be more likely to become so, by a representation of the delightful feelings and happy results of pure and well-grounded principles, than by dull pages of eulogium on the principles themselves. The author, in this respect, falls into the error which he represents as shading the virtues of his favourite character, Mrs. Wilson. "She laboured under the disadvantage of what John called a didactic manner, and which, although she had not the ability, or rather taste, to amend, she had yet the sense to discern.—It was the great error of Mrs. Wilson to endeavour to convince, where she might have influenced; but her ardour of temperament, and invincible love of truth, kept her, as it were, tilting with the vices of mankind, and consequently sometimes in unprofitable combat." Vol. I. p. 81. As, however, it is always more agreeable to commend than to censure, we will gladly leave our examination of the author's style, to enter upon his delineation of character: in which we think him extremely happy, and likely to become still more so, when the habit of writing shall enable him to express his conceptions with facility equal to their spirit. The portrait of Mr. Benfield, a worthy old bachelor, whom a disappointment of the heart has early driven into retirement, after sitting one session in parliament, and acting the courtier and the beau for one season, at the commencement of the last reign, is particularly amusing: and the readiness with which he connects his monotonous present, with his gayer past, by finding likenesses in every one whom he esteems, however unlike, to Lord Gosford, the companion of his school-days, or Lady Juliana, the mistress of his youth, has something in it at once so entertaining to the imagination, and so touching to the affections, that we cannot but feel almost as acutely as he is represented to do, when he is induced, by the interest he takes in his favourite niece Emily, to revisit London, after a lapse of nearly half a century, and finds all the illusions of his retirement dissipated, by discovering the beauteous sylph-like form of the Lady Juliana, whose remembrance he had cherished with so much devotion, transformed into a fat, red-faced dowager, seated at a whist-table, and disputing a bet with all the eagerness of a gamester, and the cunning of a sharper. The Jarvis family, the Chattertons, and the Moseleys, are all well drawn, and sufficiently distinguished from each other, without any unnatural attempts at forcible contrast. The incidents keep up an equal, if not a very forcible degree of interest, and, altogether, the author displays talents for novel-writing which will undoubtedly secure him the approbation of the public, if, in his future works, he can divest himself of a certain formality of style, which perhaps is, in the present instance, occasioned by too great an anxiety, that none of his "usefulness" shall be lost for want of being set forth with, what he may conceive, becoming sententiousness of diction.

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Beef maintains a steady price, and is likely to be higher as the season advances; but small meats (pork and mutton at least) have not even borne a proportionate value with other provision.

The corn-market has hitherto experienced no amendment; and the distress among the tenants of the soil is so evident, that most landlords have submitted to a temporary deduction. Nevertheless twenty or thirty per cent. abatement affords but little relief, where the remaining seventy or eighty is still lost to the occupier.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 21, to February 20, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1821.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Jan. 21	28	41	30,56	30,60	Feb. 6	30	40	30,74	30,68
22	29	43	30,56	30,60	7	25	44	30,67	30,62
23	36	43	30,69	30,74	8	27	45	30,60	30,42
24	28	32	30,66	30,60	9	23	46	30,20	30,26
25	26	44	30,56	30,51	10	32	41	30,11	30,31
26	35	41	30,51	30,50	11	27	42	30,31	30,26
27	33	38	30,40	30,28	12	26	39	30,21	30,26
28	31	34	30,20	30,18	13	29	36	30,26	30,22
29	31	39	30,18		14	30	35	30,22	30,20
30	30	51	30,18	30,26	15	27	40	30,23	30,31
31	40	53	30,31	30,35	16	38	27	30,33	30,44
Feb. 1	43	52	30,37	30,31	17	24	36	30,40	30,29
2	44	52	30,13	30,30	18	26	40	30,13	30,09
3	29	48	30,28	30,10	19	28	36	30,14	30,29
4	40	48	29,94	30,10	20	23	39	30,11	30,09
5	25	35	30,58	30,75					

Error. In the General Account for the last Year, the lowest of the Barometer for October, *for* 29,88, *read* 28,88.

New Comet.—A comet was visible for upwards of two hours on Sunday the 4th ult. Its train, which was extremely faint, did not extend more than 1½ deg. in length, and through a telescope scarcely any *nucleus* was perceptible. Its north polar distance was 75 deg. 50 min. and its right ascension 11 signs 22 deg. 50 min. On Monday and Tuesday evening, it was visible only by imperfect glimpses, in consequence of the intensity of moonlight, but from its motion, (which appears remarkably slow) it is thought that it has passed its perihelion.

M. Nicollet, Astronomer of the Royal Observatory, Paris, had discovered the Comet in the evening of the 21st Jan. very small, emitting a feeble light, and without any apparent *nucleus*, but having a small tail of about half a degree. It was not visible by the naked eye. Its position was in the square of the constellation *Pegasus*, near the star *Gamma* in that constellation. The rising of the moon prevented him from making very accurate observations. At eight hours, 16 min. 15 sec. of mean time, it had 0 deg. 36 min. 29 sec. of right ascension; and 16 deg. 59 min. 36 sec. of Boreal declension.—The Comet was discovered also the same evening, between six and seven o'clock, by Signor Pons, Astronomer of the Duchess of Lucca. It appeared like a white spot, not thick, nor of a kernel form, and with a very small tail. On the 22d Signor Pons continued his observations, and perceived that the Comet had not changed its position, but that its tail was becoming more visible, and its light had acquired greater intensity. He thence concluded that this Comet will become rapidly more luminous, and to such a degree as to be visible to the naked eye. Astronomers have fixed its right ascension at 0 deg. 30 min. and its northern declination at 18 deg. between the stars of the sixth magnitude x and *u* of *Pegasus*.

Observations on the Weather, by the Rev. W. Jones.

Mists.—A white mist in the evening over a meadow with a river, will be drawn up by the sun next morning, and the day will be bright. Five or six fogs successively drawn up portend rain. Where there are high hills, and the mist which hangs over the lower lands draws towards the hills in the morning, and rolls up to the top, it will be fair; but if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, there will be rain.

Wind.—If the wind veers about, much rain is pretty sure. If, in changing, it follows the course of the sun, it brings fair weather; the contrary, foul. Whistling, or howling of the wind, a sure sign of rain.

Meteors.—The Aurora Borealis, after warm days, are generally succeeded by cooler air. Shooting stars are supposed to indicate wind.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Feb. 20, 1821.

THE general state of trade is very little different from what it was at the time of our last Report. The continued severity of the weather, with the extremely ungenial state of the atmosphere, has been altogether unfriendly to exertions, and has forbid those discourses about spring which usually precede the orders looked for about that season. It is true, nevertheless, that the accounts of our commerce shew a marked superiority this year, to their amount for the same quarterly period of last year: a superiority considerably exceeding *three millions* sterling. That this additional exportation implies additional industry, in various branches, admits of no question;—we should be happy to say in every branch—but, the fact is, that while some articles are in demand, others are neglected; there has been, and continues to be, a *selection*, which, while beneficial in some quarters, is unprofitable elsewhere. Undoubtedly, foreign parts have a very good right to determine for themselves on what their preference shall rest; and what shall best meet their markets; always supposing that what they can most readily supply for themselves, they have the least occasion to apply for to any other country.

We must also take into consideration the unsettled state of some parts; the too well grounded apprehensions of other parts, not unconnected with a jealousy, that must be at the same time acknowledged, yet dissembled, humoured and caressed while checked and turned aside. There is no little political management connected with commerce, at this time, in various places; and this we should be sorry to see augmented by inconsiderate exportations, such as military stores, or other contraband articles, under whatever colours. We hope no mishap may befall British Commerce in any of its extensive ramifications; but the old adage is certainly true—"there is no conservative power without prudence."

The petitions presented to Parliament on behalf of the Agricultural Interest, have disclosed many difficulties under which the practical Agriculturist labours at this time. It is, at least, some satisfaction to know, that these are not likely to be increased by the admission of foreign rivals to meet him in the home market. The prices of Grain have been so exceedingly low, for some time back, that no importation need be apprehended. The prohibition includes the British Settlements in North America. In the mean while, we are rather mortified at finding the quality of the corn furnished from our leading counties, continues to be spoken of in unfavourable terms.

The demand for SUGAR in the state of Muscovado has lately been rather steady than brisk, or extensive. The good and fine qualities are becoming scarce, and the scarcity seems likely to increase. The low-priced Sugars are rather declining still lower. The Refined Market is assuming a steadiness which had been interrupted by some late speculations, mostly in reference to the Russian tariff, but of no material influence, in the issue.

COTTON has had abundant supplies from all quarters, almost, of the globe: and these, with the expected arrivals, have prevented any remarkable variation in price. The demand has been considerable; but is now slackened. If we are rightly informed, the manufacturers in this branch have no reason to complain.

COFFEE, which but lately was very flat, has resumed some spirit; and the sales, whether by auction, or by private contract, have gone off freely. The same qualities which a fortnight ago sold two or three shillings under the supposed currency of the market, have recovered to the full currency, and in many instances have exceeded it two or three shillings.

The market for SPIRITS (especially Rum) has been low for some time past; but is now still further depressed, in consequence of a considerable contract for Government having been taken at a rate below the actual currency. Brandy is heavy; and may be bought on lower terms than the nominal prices.

The Provision Market is rather scantily supplied with prime India Beef; but Mess Beef is more plentiful: the demand steady, but limited. Pork is very heavy; and to judge by the numbers of swine imported from Ireland, must so continue.

Tobacco is heavy, and little is doing in the article.—Spices are much as before; except Mace, which realizes a profit.—Oils of all kinds have declined; but the low prices have had the effect of bringing forward buyers; and the orders for the spring shipping are expected to be on an extensive scale; which also is the case with a variety of other articles.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JANUARY 20, TO FEBRUARY 13, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.
The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

AARON, L. Chatham, navy-agent. (Isaacs, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields
Abbot, W. Bermondsey, cordwainer. (Suter, Greenwich
Almond, W. jun. Calstock, beer-brewer. (Battye, Chancery-lane
Anderson, J. bookseller, West Smithfield. (Arnott, King's Arms-yard
Aust, J. Gloucester, victualler. (Counsel, Gloucester
Baverstock, J. H. Alton, Hants, brewer. (Clement
Bailey, B. Merton, calico-printer. (Pacton, Bow Church-yard
Bayley, C. Eastdean, farmer. (Johnson and Co. Chichester
Beevers, East Ardsley, York, farmer. (Beaver, Wakefield
Berry, M. Almondbury, clothier. (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield
Berthoud, H. Soho-square, bookseller. (Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings
Bindloss, C. Hall Garth, Westmoreland, butcher. (Watt, Kendal
Birks, W. Chamess, Stafford, cheese-factor. (Wilson, King's Bench-walk, Temple
Blogg, G. Aldersgate-street, jeweller. (Hindman, Basinghall-street
Booth, G. Bromley Park, Stafford, farmer. (Carter, Coventry
Borcham, J. Haverhill, brewer. (Stevens, Clare
Bosson, R. Manchester, flour-dealer. (Redhead
Bowkett, Eastham, Worcester, and C. Bowkett, Lustonbury, Hereford, farmers. (Watkins and Peels, Lincoln's Inn
Burall, J. Swansea, cabinet-maker. (Falcon, Elm-court, Temple
Bushel, E. Bath, cabinet-maker. (Hellings
Butcher, P. Braintree Heath, Essex, horse-dealer. (Gray, Tyson-place, Gray's Inn-road
Castle, J. Banwell, Somerset, victualler. (Tuson and Robins, Wells
Chester, C. Liverpool, auctioneer. (Blackstock and Bunce, Temple
Clarke, G. Knightsbridge, carpenter. (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho
Clay, R. Stamford, scrivener. (Loddington and Hall, Temple
Collett, J. Bath, shoemaker. (Hellings
Collier, W. Wellington, Salop, ironmonger. (Nock
Cooper, W. Nottingham, grocer. (Hopkinson and Buttery
Crowe, E. Wymondham, shopkeeper. (Barnard, Norwich
Crowther, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Murrow
Davies, J. Hereford, cabinet-maker. (Dax and Son, Guildford-street
Davis, H. Bristol, merchant. (Cooke and Bengough
Dews, J. Ossett, Yorkshire, clothier. (Archer
Dorrington, J. Manchester, spirit-dealer. (Halstead and Ainsworth
Durham, W. Oxnead, paper-maker. (Forster, Norwich
Fereday, S. Sedgley, iron-master. (Meredith, Birmingham
Fisher, F. Edgeware-road, nurseryman. (Fielder and Bartley, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square
Foster, J. Sheffield, ironmonger. (Blagrove and Walter, Symond's Inn
Fraser, A. Norfolk-street, upholsterer. (Saunders and Baily, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square
Friend, H. Southwark, engineer. (Comerford, Copthall-court
Frost, T. Little Tichfield-street, coach-maker. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Fuller, H. Bethnall-green-road, surgeon. (Gray, Tyson-place, Gray's Inn-road
J. M. Plymouth-dock, linen-draper. (Sole
Gough, J. Bath, painter. (Little
Godfrey, S. Market Weighton, York, innkeeper. (Ord and Pearson
Green, R. Selby, banker. (Parker
Grove, P. Cardiff, hat-maker. (Wood
Harris, G. Worship-street, coach-proprietor. (Abraham, Jewry-street
Heelis, E. Chorley, spirit-merchant. (Gaskell, Wigan
Higgs, W., Hudson, G., and Higgs, R., leather-factors. (Daniel
Hogg, G. William-street, Newington Causeway, glazier. (Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street
Howell, H. Knaresborough, grocer. (Coates and Morley, Ripon
Howard, E. and J. Gibbs, Cork street, money-scriveners. (Smith, Golden-square
Howton, R. Worcester, victualler. (Platt, Lincoln's Inn
Hughs, W. Great Bolton, Lancaster, money-scrivener. (Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn
Jarret, T. Shrewsbury, victualler. (Edgerley
Johnson, T. Wakefield, merchant. (Haxby and Scolefield
Keep, J. Grainsby, Lincolnshire, farmer. (Wells, Nottingham
Kempster, T. Bouverie-street, carpenter. (Templer, Minories
Kirkman, J. Great Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row
Knight, R. Gray's Inn-lane, livery-stable-keeper. (Pullen, Fore-street
Knights, R. Gray's Inn-lane, livery-stable-keeper. (Pullen, Fore-street
Lamb, J. Newington Causeway, glazier. (Carpenter, Old Jewry
Laugharne, W. C. St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Hodgson, Castle-street, Holborn
Levy, J. New-road, merchant. (Pullen, Fore-street
Levy, S. Rosemary-lane, slopseller. (Eyles, Worship-street-road
Lockey, C. Ivy-lane, corn-chandler. (Drew and Son, Bermondsey-street
Mantle, T. Dover, cabinet-maker. (Jupp and Son, London-wall
Massey, E. Eccleston, watch-maker. (Heyes and Orrel, Prescot
Marsh, J. Gracechurch-street, hosier. (Rush, Crown court
Maughan, H. Rochester, linen-draper. (Jones, Size-lane
Matthews, P. Lambeth, builder. (Sandom, Deptford
Mitchell, J. sen. Essendon, dealer. (Stocker and Co. Boswell-court
Morris, J. Liverpool, wine-merchant. (Radcliffe and Duncan
Morgan, W. Compton Greenfield, Gloucester, butcher. (Clarke, Little St. Thomas Apostle
Moth, G. Portsea, Southampton, vintner. (Pownall, Staples Inn
Nash, J. Bath, fishmonger. (Seymour
Nelson, R. Neckinger, Bermondsey, fell-monger. (Cottle and Thomas, Aldermanbury
Nobes, R. A. Swindon, glazier. (Hughs, Cirencester
Norton, L. New Union-street, stage-coach-master. (Eyles, Worship-street-road
Owen, J. Madeley Wood, coal-dealer. (Pritchard, Broseley
Parks, T. and Lawton, A. Birmingham, merchants. (Webb and Co.
Pennel, P. Whitchorn, farmer. (Godson, Worcester
Pethurst, J. Cranbrook, draper. (Obaldeston and Murray, London-street
Phillips and W. Parsons, Broseley, ironmasters. (Bigg, Southampton-buildings
Philpots, R. Banbury, draper. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street
Pitts, J. Hereford, timber-dealer. (Cleave, Hereford
Poole, A. Haydon-square, merchant. (Nind and Cotterill
Pryer, T. C. B. Birchin-lane, saddler. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Purkis, W. Portsmouth, cabinet-maker. (Cruickshank, Gosport
Reeve, R. Halgay, dealer. (Ewbank, North Audley-st.
Reid, W. jun. Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell-close, watch maker. (Harmer, Hatton Garden
Richards, J. Deritend, brewer. (Smith and Co. Birmingham
Richardson, T. Iron Acton, tanner. (Davis, Bristol
Ridout, J. P. Bridport, linen-draper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court
Roberts, W. H. Albury, paper-maker. (Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street
Ruspini, J. B. Pall Mall, medicine-vender. (Harnet, Northumberland-street
Rutt, J. Red Cow-lane, Hammersmith, market-gardener. (Richardson and Co. Bury-street, St. James's.
Sager, W., Sager, E. jun., Sager, E. sen., Chadderton, woollen-manufacturers. (Dumville, Manchester
Saunders, J. Duke-street, St. James's, surgeon. (Burton, New North-street
Shepherd, W. Kennington Cross, jeweller. (Dobie, Palsgrave-place
Shipdem, R. Hythe, grocer. (May and Mercer, Deal
Shorey, J. Croydon, coal-merchant. (Long, Nelson-sq.
Smithies, J. Huddersfield, victualler. (Battie, Chancery-lane
Shakspear, J. Fillongly, draper. (Clarke, Richards, and Medcalfe, Chancery-lane
Skey R. S. Stratford-on-Avon, carrier. (Unett, Birmingham

Stainer, R. Bchester, innkeeper. (Maskell, Shepton Mallet
Stead, B. Huddersfield, corn-factor. (Birks, Hemingfield
Statham, P. and Shakespear, G., Pall Mall, blacking-makers. (Willey and Morris, Wellclose-square
Symes, W. Crewkerne, linen-draper. (Beard
Thomas, D. Greenwich, glassman. (Sherwood and Son, Southwark
Thurtell, J. and Giddens, J. Norwich, bombazine-manufacturers. (Parkinson
Tonge, G. W. B. East India Chambers, merchant. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court
Townsend, R. Exeter, grocer. (Bratton
Vigur, M. Bristol, cabinet-maker. (Hinton
Walpole, T. White Lion-street, victualler. (Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield
Wells, J. W. Cambridge-heath, builder. (Nash and Boulton, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn
Wildman, J. Fen-court, merchant. (Paterson and Peily, Old Broad-street
Wildman, J. Whitechapel-road, plumber. (Russen, Crown-court, Aldersgate street
Williams, W. and Whyte, A., New Bond-street, hatters. (Jones and Blond, Great Mary-le-Bone
Woollis, J. Woolwich, timber-merchant. (Nind and Cotteril, Throgmorton-street
Wonton, T. Bristol, leather-factor. (Abraham and Son, Ashburton
Wilkinson, J. and W. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Young, J. Bristol, woollen-draper. (Hartley.

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOT, S. New-court, St. Swithin's lane, Feb. 17
Acland, T. Greenwich, Feb. 6
Alston, W. Heybridge, Feb. 27
Angove, E. Falmouth, Feb. 15
Annely, J. Kingsdown, Feb. 15
Armitage, J. Shad Thames, Feb. 17
Arnold, M. Flemish-street, March 3
Bailey, C. R. H. Swallowfield, Jan. 27
Bass, J. Woodford, Feb. 20
Batt, W. Wedmore, Feb. 26
Bentley, J. and Beck, J. Cornhill, Feb. 13, March 3
Berthou, P., Koster, G., & Harrison, T., Cross-street, March 17
Berry, C. Caversham, March 12
Blore, R. Bayswater, March 10
Body, E. Morice Town, Feb. 27
Burford, F. Crewkerne, Feb. 23
Bryant, H. Norwich, March 5
Buer, W. Greenwich, Feb. 13
Bullmer, J. City Chambers, Feb. 24
Burlingham, T. Worcester, Feb. 13
Bush, J. Bishop Stortford, Feb. 24
Butt, J. Wapping, March 3
Butts, T. C. Nag's Head-ct. Feb. 20
Bywater, T. Tadcaster, Feb. 16
Carnaby, J. Morpeth, Feb. 19
Carlisle, J., Bolling, T., & Fell, C., Bolton-in-the-Moors, Feb. 27
Carr, J. and D. R. Tetley, Leeds, Feb. 20
Carr, R. Wortley, & Tetley, T. R. Armley, Leeds, Feb. 20
Chapman, R. Beccles, Feb. 28
Clarke, W. Sheffield, Feb. 28
Clough, J. Bramley, Feb. 26
Clunie, W. St. Martin's-lane, Feb. 24
Coates, S. Sunderland, Feb. 27
Coburn, T. Witney, March 7
Cooper, S. Tottenham-court-road, Feb. 20
Cordingley, J. and Brown, F. Lawrence-lane, Feb. 17
Cousins, G. Gray's Inn-lane, Feb. 17
Crossley, W. Doncaster, March 2
Cowper, N. A. Barton Bendish, March 16
Deacon, W. Bermondsey, March 3
Dennis, H. B. Manchester, & G. Rye, Wigan, March 7
Devey, W. & Devey, J. Holland-street, Feb. 3
Devey, W. and Devey, J. Albion Coal Wharf, Feb. 27
Dickenson, J. Marsh side, March 6
Dobell, J. Cranbrook, March 9
Dodd, S. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 26
Dodson, H. & Dodson, J. Three Tun-court, Feb. 3
Doull, A. sen. Greenwich, Feb. 27
Edwards, R. Gt. Surrey-street, Feb. 24
Elam, E. W. Marsh, Cambridgeshire, March 3
Ezard, H. Brentford, Feb. 14
Fairfield, J. & Buckley, J. Liverpool, Feb. 10
Few, H. Wellclose-square, March 3
Ferguson, W. & Brown, G. Kendal, Feb. 21
Freeman, J. & Grace, T. Devonshire square, Feb. 24
Freeman, D. Sykes, W. & Freeman, J. Bermondsey, Feb. 3
Gallant, W. Leadenhall Market, Jan. 27
Gardiner, C. St. John-st. Feb. 13
Gates, J. Grimstone, March 1
Garr, M. Mitcham, Feb. 20, March 3
Gimson, T. E. and J. Gimson, Nottingham, Feb. 20
Glover, C. Braintree, Feb 24
Gomm, J. Buckland Common, near Wendover, Feb. 10
Greaves, J. Pinners' Hall, Feb. 20
Green, B. Leeds, March 2
Greenwood, W. Hawkesclough, Feb. 16
Gyles, J. E. Shoreditch, Feb. 27
Hale, W. Milton, Feb. 26
Hampton, T. Manchester, March 5
Hancock, W. Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 10
Harvey, J. Ipswich, Feb. 24
Hayley, T. Long-acre, March 3
Hemington, J. King's Lynn, March 1
Hendy, A. Gower-street, Feb. 27
Hepke, T. & Von Post, H. O. St. Mary Hill, March 10
Hirst, T. H. Southwark, March 3
Hooper, J. Tooley street, March 3
Hopkinson, W. Chiswell st. March 6
Hort, A. Dean-street, Finsbury, Feb. 13
Hoult, W. jun. Stourport, Feb. 23
Hughs, T. Oxford-street, March 3
Hury, E. Freeman's court, March 3
Hyde, J. C. Union-place, New-road, Feb. 10
Illingworth, R. S. Waterloo-place, Feb. 17
Jackson, H. Strand, Jan. 27
Jardine, J. C. Sheffield, March 8
Jarvis, H. Tottenham-court-road, Feb. 10
Jones, P. B. Birmingham, Feb. 27
Kendall, J. Southwaite Mill, Feb. 16
Kemp, A. F. Austin Friars, Feb. 17
Kilvert, R. Bath, March 6
Langford, J. Milk street, Feb. 17
Lax, J. & T. & Moore, W. Liverpool, March 7
Lightfoot, R. Carlisle, Feb. 22
Lilley, F. C. Copthall-buildings, Feb. 24
Lister, J. & J. Lay, Huddersfield, Feb. 21
Lushington, W. jun. Mark-lane, March 3
Mackenzie, Caroline-street, Feb. 17
Mackenzie, A. K. & Abbot, E. Austin Friars, Feb. 17
Maning, J. Heaviside, T. & Boreman, T., Barge yard, Bucklersbury, Feb. 6
Matthews, E. College hill, Feb. 17
Metcalfe & J. Jeyes, Upper East Smithfield, March 6
Micci, White Lion street, March 6
Milne, G. Broad street, Feb. 13
Mingay, A. G. Kingston-on-Thames, Feb. 24
Moss, B. Chamber-street, Goodman's Fields, Feb. 10
Neestrip, T. Cateaton-st. Feb. 24
Norris, T. Ramsgate, Feb. 20
North, G. Sheffield, Feb. 13
Oates, G. & Oates, G. jun. Sheffield, Feb. 10
Ogle, J. New City Chambers, March 3
Oswald, R. Beccles, Feb 28
Page, W. F. High Holborn, Feb. 17
Parkes, B. Halliford, Feb. 17
Patrick, E. Liverpool, Feb. 16
Perkins, R. Lymington, March 3
Phillips, L. & Phillips, J. High Holborn, Feb. 17
Phillips, R. Ashburnham, Feb. 25
Potter, S. Milk street, March 20
Pretty, T. Tipton, Feb. 13
Prebble, J. jun. St. Mary-le-Bow Feb. 17
Rains, J. S. Wapping Wall, Feb. 17
Ramsey, S. & Aldrick, P. Bishop Stortford, April 14
Reed, T. & Middlemas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 24
Ridley, J. Lancaster, Feb. 26
Rogers, J. Strand, Feb. 20
Roscoe, W. Clarke, J. & Roscoe, W. S. Liverpool, March 7
Ross, M. & Ross, G. Dowgate hill, Feb. 10
Rudden, J. Bristol, Feb. 14
Rumsey, J. Ipswich, Feb. 27
Russ, J. Devizes, Feb. 10
Rutledge, F. W. Lucas st. Feb. 20
Schmaling, F. W. Fenchurch street, March 27
Scudamore, C. Manchester, Feb. 17
Shaw, J. Plymouth-dock, Feb. 10
Shuttleworth, T. Ipswich, Feb. 13
Skilbeck, J. Leeds, Feb. 13
Sleggott, T. R. Boscastle, Feb. 13
South, J. Fulham, Feb. 20
Sowerby, J. W. Fish street hill Feb. 10
Spiers, J. Birmingham, March 3
Stead, S. Huddersfield, March 2
Storkey, J. Bristol, Feb. 27
Strafford, J. Scrooby, Feb. 28
Tebbits, J. Birmingham, Feb. 13
Tew, H. Wellclose square, March 3
Tennant, B. J. Liverpool, March 3
Thompson, J. Mattersey, Feb. 19
Thompson, T. Hambleton, March 9
Till, W. White Lion ct Feb. 20
Townend, R. & Townend, J. R. Mitre co. Feb. 6
Tupman, J. Gt Russell st. March 3
Walker, S. Bull Wharf lane, March 13
Watkins, E. York street, Feb. 20
West, T. Gracechurch st. Jan. 27
West, J. Little Newport st. Feb. 13
White, H. Warminster, Feb. 27
Whitmore, F. jun. Walham green, Feb. 20
Wigney, G. A. & Seymour, G. Chichester, Feb. 27
Wilson, R. Bow lane, Feb. 17
Willey, T. Strand, Feb. 17
Williams, J. Birmingham, March 6
Williams, J. Crowland, Feb. 20
Wilmot, S. R. Bristol, March 7
Winbolt, W. & Lukyn, W. St. Paul's Church yard, March 10
Winch, N. J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 20
Wood, J. King street, March 6
Woodburn, W. Milthrop, Feb. 21
Young, J. Blandford St. Mary, Feb. 27
Young, P. jun. & R. Anderson, Wapping, Jan. 27

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Jan. to 25th Feb. 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2dpr. Day
Jan. 25	——	71⅜ 2¼	70¾ 1⅝	90 89¾	106	18½	——	228	——	——	5 6 pm.
26	227	71⅞ 2⅛	71¼ 2¼	90 89½	106½	18	70⅜	228	78¾	41 pm.	5 7 pm.
27	228	72½ ¾	71¾ 2¼	90¼ ⅜	105¼	18¾	——	——	——	45 pm.	5 9 pm.
29	——	72⅝ 2	72⅛ 1⅝	90⅜ 90	106	——	——	——	79¼	45 pm.	8 6 pm.
30	227¾	72 ½	71½ 2	90⅛ ¼	106¼	——	——	——	——	44 pm.	7 6 pm.
31	228	72½ ⅛	72 1⅝	90⅛ 89⅞	105¾	18¾	71	228½	79	44 pm.	6 8 pm.
Feb. 1	228	72 ½	71⅛ 2	89⅝ 90⅛	106	18⅝	70⅝	228½	——	41 pm.	8 5 pm.
2	——	72¼ 3	72⅛ ⅜	90⅛ ⅜	106⅛	18¼	——	230	——	——	5 6 pm.
3	229¾	73¼ ⅜	72½ 3⅛	90¾ 1⅜	106⅞	19	——	230½	——	——	5 7 pm.
5	229	73½ 73	72⅞ ⅛	91⅛ ⅜	106⅝	18 13/16	——	——	——	41 pm	5 6 pm.
6	229	73¼ ⅛	72⅜ ⅞	91⅜ ¼	106½	18 15/16	——	229	——	43 pm.	5 6 pm.
7	229½	73⅜ ⅛	73⅛ 2⅛	91⅝ ⅜	106⅝	18 15/16	72⅛	230½	——	42 pm.	6 4 pm.
8	229	73⅜ ¼	72⅝ ⅞	91¼ ⅛	106¼	18⅞	——	230	——	42 pm.	4 6 pm.
9	228½	73⅛ 73	72⅜ ⅛	91⅛ ⅛	106	18 13/16	72⅛	230	——	42 pm.	4 6 pm.
10	229	73¼ 2⅞	72⅛ ⅛	91 90⅞	106	18 13/16	——	230	——	42 pm	4 6 pm.
12	228½	72⅜ ⅞	71⅝ 2¼	90⅝ 1	106	18⅜	——	230	——	42 pm.	4 6 pm.
13	227	72⅜ 3⅛	72⅛ ⅛	90¾ 1⅛	105⅜	18 11/16	——	230½	——	41 pm.	4 5 pm.
14	——	73⅛ 2⅞	72½ ¼	91⅛ 90⅞	105⅞	18 13/16	71¼	230½	——	42 pm.	5 3 pm.
15	——	73 2¼	72¼ 2	91 90¾	105⅝	18⅜	——	——	79¾	41 pm.	5 3 pm.
16	225½	72⅜ 3	72⅛ ⅜	90¾ 91	105⅝	18⅜	71⅝	229½	——	42 pm.	5 3 pm.
17	225	72⅞ 3	72⅛ ⅛	90⅞ ¾	105⅜	18 11/16	——	229	——	41 pm.	4 5 pm.
19	——	72⅞ 3	72⅜ ⅛	90⅞ 91	105⅜	18¼	——	——	——	42 pm.	5 3 pm.
20	226½	72⅞ 3⅛	72⅛ ½	90⅞ 91⅛	106	18⅞	——	228½	——	42 pm.	3 5 pm.
21	226	73⅛ ¼	72⅜ ⅜	91⅛ ¼	106¼	18 15/16	72	228	——	42 pm.	5 2 pm.
22	——	73¼ ¾	72⅝ 3⅛	91¼ ¾	106⅞	19	——	229	——	41 pm.	2 5 pm.
23	227½	73¾ 4⅛	73⅛ ½	91⅞ 2⅛	107	19⅛	72½	230	——	42 pm.	3 5 pm.

*** All Exchequer Bills dated in the Month of Feb. 1820 and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY,

With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Persons.

Specie.—The Bank of England gave notice on the 3d of last month, "that on and after the 6th ult. it would be ready to issue, in such proportions as the Directors might think proper, current silver coin of the realm, to the amount of one million pounds sterling, in exchange for bank notes, provided application be made for the same before the 1st of July next."

Circuits of the Judges for the Lent Assizes.—*Norfolk*, Lord Chief Justice Abbot, Baron Graham. *Midland*, Lord Chief Justice Dallas, Justice Richardson. *Home*, Lord Chief Baron Richards, Baron Wood. *Northern*, Justice Bailey, Justice Best. *Oxford*, Justice Park, Baron Garrow. *Western*, Justice Holroyd, Justice Burrough.

Execution.—On Wednesday the 31st of January, five unhappy persons were executed at the Old Bailey. Their names were, Tobin, Davis, Martin, Johnson, and Reeves. Another man, named White, was originally included in the fatal mandate, but was subsequently respited. The culprits, with the exception of Tobin, were, all convicted of street robberies. The youthful appearance of the prisoners seemed for a moment to excite a strong feeling of commiseration in the crowd; and there were some murmurs of indignation. They appeared resigned, and penitent. Tobin was convicted, upon

the most satisfactory testimony, of extorting money from a respectable tradesman in Thames-street, by threatening to charge him with an unnatural crime. He was a young man of genteel appearance and insinuating manners, and possessed talents, which, if well applied, would have rendered him an ornament of society. Reeves, Johnson, and Davis, were not more than sixteen or seventeen years of age, and did not evince so much fortitude as the others, but behaved with propriety. Davis was so much affected as to be scarcely able to stand when he came upon the scaffold. Martin was a Jew, and was attended in his last moments by a priest of that persuasion. He conducted himself in a becoming manner. It was remarkable that he had lost a leg and an eye. He was a man well known about the metropolis, and stood daily for some years in Cheapside with a box of trinkets, by the sale of which he obtained a livelihood. It is a circumstance well worthy of remark, that the greater part of those spectators who were nearest the scaffold, were old and practised thieves; and some of them of the most desperate character.

On the 13th ultimo four men, of the names of Bullock, Wootten, Elliott, and Hemmingway, were executed at the Old Bailey; the two former were both young men, neither of them being more than twenty or twenty-one years of age. They were convicted of highway robbery. Elliott was convicted of a robbery of a similar description at the east end of the town; and Hemmingway was convicted of sacrilegiously breaking into and robbing the parish church of Enfield. Bullock was conducted first to the scaffold, and Wootten followed. They nodded to several persons in the immense crowd, whom they knew. Whilst the executioner was putting the rope round Wootten's neck, he exclaimed, "I am innocent of the crime for which I am about to suffer!"

Bank Notes. — It was imagined, not only by the Directors of the Bank of England, but also by the public, that the new notes would have been forthcoming at the last dividend: we understand that the delay has arisen from a further mechanical improvement being suggested and agreed upon, by having the numbers and dates added in the progress through this wonderful invention. There are two millions of notes in number, and of different amounts, already printed, with the exception alluded to; and it is now confidently asserted, that they cannot be well completed until the April dividends. Such is the scrupulous manner in which the machinery acts, that the whole body is deposited in one room; grooves, or, more properly speaking, apertures, are made in the partitions of the adjoining rooms. On one side, the paper is put into the machine; and after remaining a very short time, comes out in the opposite direction a perfect note.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1821.

Bedfordshire, J. T. Brooks, of Flitwick, esq. *Berkshire*, The Hon. F. West, of Culham. *Buckinghamshire*, C. S. Murray, of Hambleden House, esq. *Camb. and Hunts*, J. Pasheller, of Godmanchester, esq. *Cheshire*, T. Wilson, of Llandican, esq. *Cumberland*, J. Marshall, of Hallstead, esq. *Cornwall*, R. Vyvyan, of Trewan, esq. *Derbyshire*, Sir G. Crewe, of Caulke Abbey, bart. *Devonshire*, Sir J. Davie, of Creedy, bart. *Dorsetshire*, J. White, of Up-Cerne, esq. *Essex*, R. W. Hall, jun. of Great Ilford, esq. *Gloucestershire*, W. Miller, of Ozleworth, esq. *Herefordshire*, J. Biddulph, of Ledbury, esq. *Hertfordshire*, J. Timperon, of New Barnes, esq. *Kent*, Sir J. S. Sydney, of Penshurst Castle, bart. *Leicestershire*, G. Moore, of Appleby, esq. *Lincolnshire*, Sir R. Sutton, of Sudbrook, bart. *Monmouthshire*, C. Morgan, of Tredegar, esq. *Norfolk*, Sir J. Astley, of Melton Constable, bart. *Northamptonshire*, T. P. Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, esq. *Northumberland*, A. J. Creswell Baker, of Creswell, esq. *Nottinghamshire*, T. Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, esq. *Oxfordshire*, C. Peers, of Chiselhampton, esq. *Rutlandshire*, W. Lawrence, of Preston, esq. *Shropshire*, R. Heber, of Hodnett, esq. *Somersetshire*, W. Hanning, of Dillington, esq. *Staffordshire*, F. Eld, of Seighford, esq. *County of Southampton*, T. D. Shute, of Burton House, esq. *Suffolk*, P. Bennet, of Rougham Hall, esq. *Surrey*, J. Spicer, of Esher Place, esq. *Sussex*, R. Hasler, of Bognor, esq. *Warwickshire*, W. Withering, of Larches, esq. *Wiltshire*, A. Awdry, of Seend, esq. *Worcestershire*, E. Isaac, of Boughton, esq. *Yorkshire*, Sir W. Ingilby, of Ripley, bart.

South Wales. — *Carmarthen*, W. R. H. Powell, of Maesgyn, esq. *Pembroke*, J. Harries, of Llanunwas, esq. *Cardigan*, J. V. Lloyd, of Briring, esq. *Glamorgan*, W. Forman, of Penydarran, esq. *Brecon*, E. Jones, of Battle End, esq. *Radnor*, R. Peel, of Cwmelan, esq.

North Wales.—*Merioneth*, J. Mytton,

of Plas y Dians. *Carnarvon*, J. Huddart, of Brynker, esq. *Anglesey*, J. Webster, of Derry, esq. *Montgomery*, V. Vickers, of Criggion, esq. *Denbigh*, J. Madocks, of Vroni, esq. *Flint*, J. Douglas, of Gyrne, esq.

Court of Chancery.—The Lord Chancellor will hear Re-hearings and Appeals, and such Causes, Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, and further Directions, as are set down before him, alternately (except on Seal Days, and such days as his Lordship is occupied in the House of Lords) every day, from Wednesday February 21 to Wednesday April 4, both inclusive.—*First Seal*, Tuesday February 20. *Second Seal*, Thursday March 8. *Third Seal*, Thursday March 22. *Fourth Seal*, Thursday April 5. Petitions, April 6.

Seals, &c. before the Vice-Chancellor, after Hilary Term, 1821 :—*First Seal*, Tuesday February 20. Motions : From Wednesday February 21 to Tuesday March 6—Causes. *Second Seal*, Thursday March 8. Motions : Further Directions and Causes, Friday March 9 to Wednesday March 21. *Third Seal*, Thursday March 22. Motions : Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, Further Directions and Causes, Friday March 23 to Wednesday April 4. *Fourth Seal*, Thursday April 5, Motions. Friday April 6, Petitions.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c. &c.

Dr. Andrew Halliday received the honour of knighthood on the 26th of January.

Lord Combermere has been appointed Governor of Sheerness, in the room of the late General Gwyn.—Lord Beresford, Governor of Jersey—Sir H. Ward, Governor of Barbadoes—and Sir Thos. Brisbane, of New South Wales.

H. U. Addington, esq. is appointed Secretary of Legation at the Court of Copenhagen ; and T. Cartwright, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Munich.

Captain Napier is appointed to command the Jaseur sloop of war at Plymouth.—The Hon. C. Abbot is promoted to the rank of Commander, and to command the Racehorse.—Capt. Smyth is reappointed to the Aid sloop of war.

Admiral Sir J. H. Whitshed, K.C.B. is appointed Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth ; Captain J. B. Hay is appointed his Flag-captain ; and J. R. Glover, esq. his Secretary.

On Thursday the 8th ult. Henry Farrar, esq. was called to the Bar, by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.—On Friday the 9th, T. N. Talfourd, esq. was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.—Mr. C. Phillips, of the Irish Bar, is called to the English Bar by the Society of the Middle Temple.

The Rev. Edwin Colman Tyson, B. A. Fellow of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, is elected Second Master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ Hospital.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Duke of Clarence has appointed the Rev. George Simpson, of Gloverhouse, Kent, M.A., and Vicar of Bobbing, Kent, to be one of his Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.—The Rev. Charles Goddard, M.A., Archdeacon of Lincoln, has been insituted to the rectory of St. James, Garlickhithe, London.—The Rev. B. Bride, Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, re-appointed one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.—The Rev. Christopher Packe, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, London, has been appointed one of the Junior Minor Canons of Windsor.

The first Associate Congregation in Selkirk, formerly under the pastoral charge of the late Rev. Dr. George Lawson, Professor of Divinity to the Associate Synod, gave a very harmonious call to his son, the Rev. George Lawson, at present Minister in Kilmarnock, to be their Pastor.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Wilton.—John Hungerford Penruddocke.

County of Wicklow.—Mr. James Grattan, eldest son of the late Right Hon. H. Grattan, *vice* the late Mr. Parnell, without opposition.

Newtown.—C. C. Cavendish, esq.

Births.]—The lady of the Rev. G. W. Onslow, of a son—In Mecklenburgh-sq. Mrs. H. Davis, of a son—In Baker-street, the lady of Rear-Admiral West, of a son—In Harley-street, Mrs. Mitchell, of a son—In Russell-place, the lady of Capt. Marryat, R. N. of a son—At Stamford-hill, Mrs. A. Wigan, of a son—At the house of her father, H. Bankes, esq. the lady of the Hon. T. Stapleton, eldest son of Lord le Despenser, of a son and heir—The lady of A. L. Prevost, esq. of a son—In Cheapside, the lady of J. Biden, esq. of a daughter, her thirteenth child, and eleventh living—At Ember-court, Surrey, the lady of Sir C. Sullivan, bart. of a daughter—At Willey Park, Lady K. W. Forester, of a son—Mrs. C. Hodgson, of Parliament-street, of a son—The lady

of Mr. G. Helder, of Euston-square, of a son—The lady of the Hon. and Rev. W. L. Addington, second son of Lord Sidmouth, of a daughter—In Highbury-place, Mrs. J. Morgan, of a son—In Lower Berkley-street, Portman-square, the lady of C. W. Gardiner, esq. of a son and heir—In Devonshire-street, Portman-square, the lady of T. Staveley, esq. of a daughter—The lady of T. Poynder, jun. esq. of Montague-place, Bedford-square, of a son—At St. James's Palace, Mrs. Du Pasquier, of a daughter—At Clapham, the lady of H. Wilkinson, esq. of a son—At Hatton-House, Middlesex, Mrs. Langslow, wife of Capt. Langslow (Bengal Establishment), of a daughter, being her 5th child. Her eldest was born in Africa, her 2d in Asia, and her 3d in North America.

Married.]—At Croydon, W. C. Dyer, esq. of Croham Hurst, Croydon, to Mary Anne Law, eldest daughter of H. B. Fane, esq. Greenwich—At St. George's church, Bloomsbury, R. Harrup, esq. Adjutant 1st Bucks Yeomanry, to Mrs. Booth, of Southampton-row, Russell-square—On the 29th Jan. in Stanhope-street, by special license, Lord Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, eldest son and heir of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of Bamber Gascoygne, esq. of Childwall-Hall, Lancashire—At Newington, C. Hind, son of E. Shewell, esq. of Stockwell-common, to Eliza Isabella, eldest daughter of T. W. Marson, esq.—At St. Pancras church, by authority of the Court of Chancery, J. Stephen, jun. second son of the Hon. J. Stephen, his Majesty's Solicitor-General for the Leeward Islands, to Mary Matthews Hamilton, of Queen-square, having been previously married on the 24th of June last—At Camberwell, G. R. Harvey, esq. of Peckham, to Miss Street.

Died.]—In Harley-street, the wife of H. Brooksbank, esq.—At Kingston, Surrey, in her 80th year, Mrs. Taylor—In Basinghall-street, S. Wadd, esq. aged 76—In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in the 87th year of her age, the Right Hon. Anne, relict of Walter, eighth Lord Aston, and mother of the present—E. Manley, esq. of Paternoster-row, aged 63—At Upper Kentish Town, J. Jackson, esq.—At the house of Mrs. Snaith, at Stamford-hill, Mrs. J. Snaith, aged 73—Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. J. Evans, late Rector of St. Olave's—Mrs. Temple, the wife of Dr. Temple, of Bedford-row—At Hooley House, Surrey, in the 83d year of his age, T. Byron, esq. late Lieut.-col. of the 3d regiment of Guards—In Parliament-street, Caroline, the wife of Chris. Hodgson, esq.—Clara Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Bland Burges, bart.—At his house, High-street, Southwark, S. Herbert, esq. in the 52d year of his age—At the British Museum, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of J. Planta, esq. principal librarian of that establishment—At Claremont Park, Esher, Colonel the Baron de Hardenbrock, equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The remains of the Baron were interred at Esher church. Baron Just, the Saxon Minister, followed as chief mourner; Baron Pfeffel, the Bavarian Minister, and Colonel Addenbroke also followed—At Newington-green, Middlesex, Anne, the wife of H. Borradaile—After a few days illness, Miss Tyton, of Merton, in Surrey—At his house at Stockwell, Alex. Wright, esq. of Bermondsey—In Baker-street, Portman-square, Dona Maria Brigida de Faria e Lacerda, wife of Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S. Major-general in the Portuguese service—Sarah, the wife of Wm. A. A. White, of College-street, Westminster, esq., and only daughter of Col. Johnson Newman, formerly the Russian Consul at Hull—At the house of his son, Mr. W. L. Winter, Retreat, Brixton, Surrey, Robert Winter, esq., aged 90—At Camberwell, S. Cattley, esq., in the 70th year of his age—Anne, the wife of Mr. Thomas Metcalf, of Castle-street, Falcon-square—Warwick Lake, esq., late one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-office, in the 76th year of his age—The Protestant Dissenting Ministers having assembled at Dr. Williams's Library, in Redcross-strreet, for considering the projected Bill on Education, several ministers expressed their sentiments, and among them Dr. Lindsey. The secretary was proceeding to read to the meeting a series of resolutions, when the attention of the company was arrested by an appearance of severe indisposition in Dr. Lindsey: he fell insensible into the arms of those around him. Medical aid was instantly called in, but it was too late—he had expired.

SIR G. O. PAUL, BART.

Lately died at Hill-house, near Rodborough, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. He succeeded to his father's baronetcy, Sept. 21, 1774. He was highly distinguished for his philanthropic exertions in the reform of prisons. The following account of this active magistrate is from the pen of G. Holford, Esq. M. P. "It is a tribute justly due to the memory of this very active and useful magistrate, and which ought not to be withheld by one who is commenting upon the effects of his la-

bours, to say, that to him this country owes more, in regard to the improvements of its prisons, than to any other man, except Mr. Howard, with whom he was personally acquainted, and whose plans it was the object of his life to carry into effect. Under the instructions of Sir George Paul, were prepared the designs of the several prisons of the county of Gloucester; and the buildings themselves were erected under his personal inspection and superintendence, with great attention to economy, though necessarily at an expense, which for a time brought his popularity in the county into hazard; for he made himself responsible for the propriety of every direction given, and every charge incurred. He settled every contract, and kept, with great labour, all the books and accounts connected with every branch of the expenditure; of which, when the works were completed, he laid a detailed statement before the public. He also drew up rules and regulations for the management of these several prisons, and attended with unremitting perseverance to the execution of them, until he saw his system in full operation. His prisons and his rules, like all first attempts, must be susceptible of improvement; but we have no great reason to boast of our progress in prison discipline during a period of near thirty years, which has elapsed since the prison at Gloucester was opened for the reception of offenders: nor has the legislature passed an act of much importance, with reference to the regulation of prisons, since the 31 Geo. 3. cap. 46, in which the principal provisions of the Gloucestershire act were framed into a public law, for the benefit of the kingdom at large, at the instance of Sir George Paul. He entertained the soundest views of prison policy, and was particularly anxious to preserve the distinction between the different kinds of places of confinement. It was in compliance with his recommendation, that the justices of the county desisted from the practice, which still prevails elsewhere, of sending persons charged with felony to houses of correction. His opinion upon all points, connected with prisons, would probably have been more generally received, if his zeal had been less ardent, and he had condescended to a greater degree of conciliation; but he was too impatient of opposition from those who were less conversant with the matter under deliberation than himself. He did not always remember, that men of less knowledge and talents than he possessed, might nevertheless happen, in particular instances, to be in the right; and he sometimes expected from others a more immediate acquiescence than could reasonably be claimed, in opinions and conclusions at which he had arrived after much thought and long experience. I am induced to say this, because I fear that I am myself among the number of those who might have profited more than they have done from his communications: we are too often insensible to the value of opportunities, till they are no longer within our reach. Sir George Paul, however, commanded at all times the esteem and respect of those who differed most from him in opinion; and such was the sense entertained in his own county of the benefits derived from his exertions, that it was lately in contemplation to request him to sit for his bust, to be put up as a mark of public gratitude in the Shire-hall; and the design was only laid aside, because he expressed a wish that it might not be prosecuted—resembling in this instance, his eminent friend Mr. Howard, who declined the acceptance of a compliment of the same nature, offered to him in his lifetime."

Sir G. O. Paul contributed some articles to the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture; and was author of the following publications:—"Considerations on the defects of prisons, 1784." 8vo. "Proceedings of the grand juries, magistrates, &c. of the county of Gloucester, for a general reform of the prisons of that county," 8vo. 3d edit. 1808. "Doubts concerning the expediency and propriety of immediately proceeding to provide a Lunatic Asylum for the county of Gloucester," 8vo. 1813.

REV. HENRY KIPLING.

The Rev. H. Kipling, vicar of Plumstead, with the Chapel of East Wickham annexed, in the county of Kent, died on the 18th of January. He was a divine of considerable learning, and was educated at Harrow School, under the late Drs. Thackeray and Sumner: the late Bishop of Cloyne, Sir W. Jones, Dr. Parr, and other eminent scholars being his contemporaries. He took his degree of A. M. at Emanuel College, where he was entered in 1763. He has bequeathed £1000. for keeping up Sunday-schools at Plumstead and East Wickham. His personal estate he devised to his two surviving sisters, having before his death settled his real estate upon his brother.

MR. SERJEANT RUNNINGTON.

Mr. Serjeant Runnington died at Brighton on the 18th of January. He was born on the 29th of August, 1751, in Hertfordshire. In 1768 he was placed under the care of an eminent special pleader, who

was publishing a digest of the laws of England; in compiling which work he was of material assistance. In 1774 he commenced special pleader in the Temple, and obtained many pupils, who have since risen to eminence. The sister of one of these, Sir S. Shepherd, he married, and had by her two children, a son and a daughter; the former of whom died in 1810. In 1778 he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple; and in 1787 took the degree of Serjeant-at-law. In politics he was an active whig. He advised, and ultimately succeeded in the action brought by Mr. Fox against the high bailiff of Westminster in 1784, the whole responsibility of which rested upon him. Just before the death of Mr. Fox, it was arranged by the then Chancellor, Lord Erskine, that the Serjeant should be made a Master in Chancery; but, the administration going out soon after, nothing was done for him.

In 1782 he lost his first wife; and in 1783 he married Mrs. Wetherell, the widow of C. Wetherell, Esq. of Jamaica. In 1813 he was elected Recorder of Colchester by a considerable majority; but as the Mayor who swore him into that office, was not Mayor *de jure*, an information in nature of *quo warranto* was afterwards filed against the Serjeant; in consequence of which he was obliged to disclaim the office. His residence was principally at Brighton, where, since 1812, he took a most active part as a magistrate for the county of Sussex. His firm, prompt, and impartial manner of administering the duties of that office, added to his great temper, knowledge, and humanity, was certainly of the highest benefit and importance to that town. In 1815, Mr. Runnington was appointed Commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors in England; which he resigned in 1819.

Mr. Serjeant Runnington was the editor of the following works:—"Sir Matthew Hale's History of the Common Law," 8vo. 1779; a new edition, with considerable additions, 2 vols. 8vo. 1794. "Gilbert's Law of Ejectments," 8vo. 1781. "Ruffhead's Statutes at Large, from Magna Charta to the 25th Geo. III." 14 vols. 4to. 1787. "The History, Principles, and Practice of the Legal Remedy by Ejectment, and the resulting Action for Mesne Process," 8vo. 1795.

WILLIAM NICOL, D. D.

On the 9th ult. died at his house in Hans Place, Sloane-street, in his 60th year, the Rev. W. Nicol, D. D. minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Swallow-street. This gentleman was originally an assistant to Dr. Trotter, and for twenty-five years after discharged his ministerial duties with unexampled piety, at the above-mentioned place of worship. He left behind him several published sermons; one, a funeral sermon for Dr. Trotter, and another preached at the ordination of the Rev. J. Clayton, of Kensington. He also wrote the life of Dr. Gillies, of Glasgow, in the Theological Mag. 1802.

MR. ADAM WALKER.

Died, on the 11th ult. at Richmond, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. A. Walker, the well-known lecturer upon experimental philosophy. The useful labours of this ingenious man preceded all those of our present institutions, and contributed to spread abroad a taste for, and a knowledge of nature, throughout every part of the kingdom. He was born in the county of Westmoreland. His father was a woollen-manufacturer, and, having a large family, scarcely allowed him a sufficient time at school to acquire the art of reading. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he early overcame every obstacle opposed to the display of his genius. He modelled machinery, and even built himself a house in a bush, where he might retire to read the books, which he borrowed, on a Sunday. He taught himself with such success, that he was employed as usher in a school at Ledsham in Yorkshire, when only fifteen years old. Afterwards he was chosen writing-master of a free-school at Macclesfield, where he perfected himself in mathematics. He afterwards entered into trade, but failed: this disappointment made him resolve to turn hermit in one of the islands of Windermere, from doing which he was only prevented by the ridicule of his friends. He next lectured upon astronomy at Manchester with such success, as enabled him to open an extensive seminary for education; which he gave up for the purpose of travelling as a lecturer in natural philosophy. After visiting many different places, Dr. Priestley recommended his lecturing in the Haymarket in 1778. The encouragement he met with, made him take a house in George-street, Hanover-square, where he also gave lectures. Dr. Barnard, of Eton College, engaged him to lecture at that school, and he did the same at other great seminaries. Among his inventions are three methods for pumping water at sea; wind and steam carriages; the empyreal air-stove; the celestina harpsichord; the orrery; the rotatory lights at Scilly, &c. &c. He published lectures on experimental philosophy—philosophical estimate of the causes, effects, and cure, of unwholesome air in cities—the causes and cure of smoky chimneys—Ideas suggested in an excursion through Flanders, &c. &c. &c.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A dispensation has passed the great seal to enable the Rev. H. S. J. Bullen, late head master of the free-school in Leicester, to hold the living of Wrestlingworth, in the county of Bedford, with that of Dunton, in the county of Buckingham.

Married.] At Bedford, Mr. Saville, to Mrs. Stone.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Miss M. Claridge.

BERKSHIRE.

Birth.] At Pangbourne, Mrs. Hunt, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. B. A. Higgs, of Maidenhead, to Miss A. Caton—At Newbury, Mr. W. Grenville, to Miss C. Tombs—At Wytham Abbey, C. J. B. Hamilton, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady C. Bertie.

Died.] At Reading, R. Hanson, esq. 88, one of the oldest inhabitants of that borough—Mrs. Kemp, 77—Mr. W. Strugnell—At Wantage, Mr. Stroud, 73—Mrs. E. Soundy—At Chaddleworth House, G. Nelson, esq.—At Oakfield, Mr. J. Staniford, 75—At Englefield, Mrs. Lovegrove—At Yately, Mrs. M. Banister, 91—At Bucklebury, Mrs. S. Bushnell, 89—At Ramsbury, Mr. Lanfear.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. W. Reynolds, to Miss A. Buckby—At Barston, Mr. N. Stilgoe, to Miss M. Benchfield—After nearly twenty years' courtship, Mr. Thomas Dover, of Aston Sandford, to Miss Eleanor Plaistowe, daughter of the late Mr. Plaistowe, of Chesham, coroner of the county of Buckingham.

Died.] At High Wycombe, J. Nash, esq.—At Marsh Gibbon, Rev. E. Ashe, rector of Steeple Claydon—At Buckingham, S. Holloway, esq.—Mr. E. Goodson.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The question of setting aside the late election of the Rev. H. Godfrey, B.D. as master of Queen's College, Cambridge, is now before the lord chancellor. His lordship has heard the arguments of counsel on both sides, and has perused the greater part of the affidavits. The grounds alleged were—a noncompliance with the act of uniformity, in not subscribing the declaration required by college law, of the candidate's possessing lands to the yearly value of 20*l*. He promises to give his judgment in a day or two.

Married.] Mr. E. Thomas, to Miss Gibson, of Cambridge — Mr. B. Norman, to Miss S. Newstead—Rev. W. French, D.D. to Miss E. M. Wythe.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Gee—Mrs. Rutherford—At Burtlows, Mr. G. Payne, 83.

CHESHIRE.

The Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, M.A. minister of Christ Church, Macclesfield, has been appointed to the rectory of Normanton, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. John Jackson, M.A. curate of Bowden, is collated by the lord bishop of Chester, to the vicarage of Over, in this county, void by the death of the Rev. Thomas Crane.

During the year 1820, 671 births, 380 marriages, and 507 deaths, took place in Chester.

Birth.] At Watergate, Mrs. Dodd, of a daughter, with two full-grown front teeth.

Married.] At Great Budworth, Rev. E. H. Owen, to Miss E. S. Hincliffe—At Bowden, Mr. F. Probart, to Miss E. Warburton—At Wrexham, W. Hughs, esq. to Miss S. Price—At Chester, Capt. J. Henderson, to Miss A. R. Watson.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Howell—Mr. T. Norris—At Congleton, Mrs. Norbury—At Over Peover, Mrs. Paulden, 85—At Macclesfield, Mr. G. Garnett—Mrs. Davies—At Rosthern, Mr. Shuttleworth, 79—At Lichfield Hall, Blackley, R. Aisop, esq.—At Flowerbrook, Mr. J. Radcliffe, 75.

CORNWALL.

It must be highly gratifying to the subscribers to the Bude Harbour and Canal, to learn that the works have been recently inspected by their noble chairman, Earl Stanhope, and that he has expressed himself much satisfied with the great progress which has been made in them, and with the manner in which they have been executed. Many miles of the canal are nearly finished, and the embankments in the Pancras-week and Deer valleys, both of which are works of considerable magnitude, are in a state of great forwardness, and have in no degree been injured by the rains or frosts.

Married.] At St. Keverne, Mr. J. Borlase, to Miss M. Pascoe—At Truro, Mr. J. Torn, to Miss C. Fulfit—At St. Austel, Mr. E. Mitchel, of Gwennap, to Miss Jilbert—At Madron, Lieut. Moss, to Mrs. Mitchell—At St. Thomas, near Launceston, Mr. R. Rundle, to Miss Creber—At Kenwyn, Mr. Jilbert, to Miss B. Scoble.

Died.] At Tregerrick, Mrs. J. Mugford, 85—At Charleston, Mrs. Dingle, 77—At Falmouth, Mrs. Cook—At Penzance, Mr. W. Hockin—At Torpoint, Miss M. Hooper—At Egloskerry, Mrs. Bate.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Hope, to Miss J. Nichol—Mr. T. Johnson, to Miss M. Bewley—Mr. J. Dixon, to Miss A. Bell—Mr. J. M'Cormick, to Miss E. Roany—Mr. J. Murray, to Miss E. Blaylock—Mr. N. Ward, to Miss M. Dixon—Mr. R. Bell, to Miss J. Lenox—At Crosby-upon-Eden, Mr. R. Johnstone, to Miss E. Robinson—At Rockcliffe, Mr. W. Sherman,

to Miss Goldsmith—At Penrith, Mr. J. Graham, to Miss J. Nelson—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Whiteside, to Miss M. A. Adamson—Mr. J. Conner, to Miss A. M'Leod.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. D. Carrick—Mr. Craig—Mrs. Waugh—Mrs. E. Cowan—Mrs. J. Nicolson—Mrs. Barker—At Sandsfield, Mr. J. Lightfoot—At Whitehaven, Mr. E. Hill—At Woodside, J. Walker, esq.—At Workington, Mr. G. Ray, 76—At Carleton, Mrs. S. Carlisle, 87—At Penrith, Mrs. A. James, 101—At Wigton, Mrs. M. Robinson, 79—At Bridekirk, Miss Bacon—At Egremont, Miss M. Hodgson—At Whitehaven, A. Brough, 77—Mr. W. Atkinson, 80—At Maryport, Mr. R. Patterson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Berrisford, jun. of Swainswick, to Miss R. Stanley—At Derby, Mr. Peel, to Miss Perceval.

Died.] A. Evans, esq. of Darley, near Derby—Richard Jebb, esq. late of Tapton Grove—At Eckington, Miss M. Laurence—At Derby, R. Murphy, esq. 69—At Etwall, Miss Platts—Near Chesterfield, E. Davison, 100.

DEVONSHIRE.

The receiving house of the royal powder works at Kinterbury, about two miles up the Hamoaze, lately blew up with a dreadful explosion, by which an old man, named Carne, and a boy, called Matthewson, who were the only persons on the works, unfortunately perished. It appeared that a quantity of 3-pounder cartridges had lately been received, which the men in the establishment were employed in opening, and putting the powder and shot into separate barrels: happily seven persons were that day sent to measure timber, about the distance of half a mile, so that only two remained on the premises. It is conjectured that in throwing the iron shot together, some sparks were elicited, and communicating with the loose powder which might accidentally have got into the barrel, caused the fatal occurrence. About forty barrels were in the house, headed up, which blowing up at the same time, spread great destruction, and violently shook the houses for several miles round. Nearly all the windows in Kinterbury House are injured; at Saltash, St Stephens, and even in Plymouth Dock, many panes of glass were broken by the shock; and some of the shot were picked up near St. Budeaux.

Births.] At Dartmouth, Mrs. Newman, of 3 daughters, all doing well—At Exeter, Mrs. Sparkes, of a son.

Married.] At Tiverton, Mr. T. Leaman, to Miss T. Beedle—Mr. Dewberry, of Stonehouse, to Miss M. Wakeley—At Plymouth, Mr. S. Phillips, to Miss Vivian—Mr. Brook, to Miss M. Coles—At Exeter, Mr. T. Hartnell, to Miss E. Pinchard—Mr. Board, to Miss M. Willmot—At Chudleigh, Mr. J. Loveys, to Miss G. Wills—At Topsham, Mr. W. Tucker, to Mrs. Couche—At Honiton, Mr. W. H. Clarke, to Miss E. Chapman—At Tiverton, Mr. Trix, to Miss J. Warren—At Plymouth-dock, Mr. J. C. Grylls, to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Cosserat, 86—Mr. J. Christophers—Mrs. Cullum—Miss J. Brown, of Canonleigh Abbey—At Dartmouth, Mr. Wood—At Plymouth, Mr. Rob. Fuge—Miss Mullett—Mrs. Date—Mrs. D. Birkbeck—Mrs. Wells—At Dawlish, Mrs. Garnett—At Stoke, Mrs. Saunders—Mrs. Temple—At Torquay, Mrs. Maitland—At Exmouth, Major-gen. Auriol—At Modbury, Mr. W. Prideaux—At Tiverton, Mr. J. Rendell—At Axminster, Mr. Pickering—At Norton, Mr. Coombs—At Heavitree, Mr. T. Barnett—At Teignmouth, Miss F. S. Jordan—At Pickwell House, Mrs. M'Kenzie.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Yeovill, Mr. G. Eason, to Miss R. Tucker—At Sturminster, T. V. Saunders, esq. to Miss E. Prideaux—At Weymouth, Mr. R. Cummins, to Miss Thorne—At Sixpenny-Handley, Mr. J. Messey, to Miss B. Cookman—George Wm. Buckland, of Shaftesbury, to Harriet, third daughter of Charles Lush, esq. of Charles-square.

Died.] At Yeovill, Mrs. Collins—At Street, Mr. A. Smith—At Langford, Mrs. J. Dyer—At Dorchester, Mr. R. Barnwell, 71—Mr. M. Bobbitt—At Wareham, T. Baskett, esq. 80—At Weymouth, Mrs. Grove—At Cheriton Fitzpaine, Miss L. W. Willmot.

DURHAM.

Births.] At Darlington, Mrs. W. J. Allison, of a daughter—At Sunderland, Mrs. Cook, of a son.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. H. H. Johnston, to Miss E. Robinson—Mr. R. Clarke, to Miss J. Tate—At Darlington, Mr. R. Horner, to Miss M. Cundle—Mr. G. Denois, to Miss E. Brown—At Monk Hesleden, Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss J. Tate—At Norton, Mr. J. Meynell, to Miss M. Maine.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mrs. Crow, 82—Mrs. E. Smith, 77—Mr. W. Gardner—Mrs. M. Creif, 98—Mrs. Wharton, 84—Mrs. J. Thompson, 98—At Darlington, R. Botcherby, esq. 78—At Durham, Mrs. Crofton—At Bishop Auckland, J. Emerson, 85—At Stockton, Mr. Burdon, 83—At Northallerton, Miss J. Winsper.

ESSEX.

Married.] At East Hanningfield, J. Jackson, esq. of Bury St. Edmunds, to Miss A. F. Notlidge—At Great Waltham, Mr. R. King, to Miss L. Halls—At Rumford, Mr. J. Busby, to Miss L. Eagles—T. Sadler, esq. of Breewood Hall, to Miss S. Simpson—At Saffron Walden, Rev. J. Wilkinson, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Burrows, eldest daughter of R. Burrows, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Coggeshall, Mrs. Felton, 74—At Lexden, Capt. Harrison—At Lee Farm, Mrs. Edwards, 82—At Butsbury, Miss Ann Merrington, 85—At Radwinter Rectory, Mrs. Bullock—At Chelmsford, Mrs. H. Summers—At Colchester, Mrs. Corsellis—Mr. Tomkins—At Witham, Mrs. Newton—At Dedham, Mrs. M. Pratt—At Skreens, Mrs. Bramston—At Great War-

ley Place, S. Bonham, esq. 93—At Chipping Ongar, Mrs. Pavett, 82.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Newland, Major-gen. Dighton, to Miss S. Probyn—At Tewkesbury, Mr. Prior, to Miss Wallett—At Gatcomb, Mr. R. James, to Miss M. Mathews — At Fairford, Mr. T. Minchin, to Miss M. Gibbs—At Gloucester, Mr. Bleek, to Miss E. Garrard—At Bristol, Major Whish, to Miss A. Whish, of Clifton — At Westbury upon Trim, Mr. W. Wallis, to Miss E. Clarkson.

Died.] At College-square, Bristol, Mr. T. Henley, 90—At Lewin's Mead alms-houses, E. Stock, 100—Mr. J. L. Davies—Mrs. S. Lewis, 82—At Clifton, Mrs. Hewett—T. Laurence, esq.—At Coleborne, Miss C. Elwes—At Gloucester, Miss Rea—Miss Wright—At Stroud, Mrs. A. Davis—Mr. J. Staley—At Chipping Camden, G. Cotterell, esq.—At Painswick, Mrs. Adey, 84—At Charlton Kings, Mrs. Bolton—At Newent, Mrs. Hartland—At Swanswick, Mr. T. Horning—At Leckhampton-court, Miss C. Trye —At the Grange, near Stroud, R. Scudamore, esq.—At Leonard Stanley, Mrs. S. Fowler—At Westbury upon Trim, Mrs. M. M Crocker—At Cheltenham, Mr. Prideaux—J. D. Kelly, esq. —P. Maitland, esq.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. Morris—At Charlton Park, W. H. Prinn, esq.—Mr. and Mrs. Norris, late fishmongers, in Broadmead, Bristol, who were returning home from the other side of Cumberland Basin, unfortunately fell into one of the locks, by not knowing the exact way to the bridge from the darkness of the night. Mr. Norris was found next morning; but Mrs. Norris is not yet found. They left four young children to bewail their loss.

HAMPSHIRE.

In the Savings Bank for the Isle of Wight, there was last year an increase of 2170*l.*: the total fund now amounts to upwards of 77000*l.*; and out of the 2170*l.* deposits of last year, 1480*l.* were made by servants and mechanics.

Births.] At Old Alresford, the lady of the Hon. Col. Onslow, of a son—At Southampton, Mrs. Carnac, of a daughter—Mrs. R. O. Pritchard, of a daughter—At Newport, the lady of Sir L. T. W. Holmes, M.P. of a daughter.

Married.] At Eling, Rev. R. Davis, to Miss E. A. Oliver—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. J. Longworth, to Mrs. C. Jackson—Mr. J. Stephens, to Miss Furmidge.

Died.] At Winchester, R. Goodlad, esq. many years a magistrate for the county; and 7 days afterwards, his disconsolate widow, Mrs. F. L. Goodlad—At Rumsey, Mr. J. Trew—At Carisbrooke, Mr. J. Whitington—At Southampton, Mrs. Sutton—J. P. Hoy, esq.—Mr. J. Gold —Mr. W. Calborne—Mrs. Bell—Mrs. M. Shackle —At Newport, Mrs. Wilkins.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] At Moccas Court, the lady of Sir G. Cornewall, of a daughter.

Married.] At Eastnor, W. H. Brydges, esq. son of the late R. Brydges, of Colwal House, to Miss H. Higgins.

Died.] At Ocle Pritchard, Mr. J. Harris, late of the Marsh, near Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Gaddesden church, by the Rev. George Saxby Penfold, the Rev. John Fitz Moore, of Ivinghoe, Bucks, eldest son of R. Moore, esq. of Hampton Court Palace, to Mrs. Halsey, of Gaddesden Park. [By Tuesday's Gazette, the above gentleman has the royal permission to take the name and bear the arms of Halsey, so that (unlike other marriages) in this case the *gentleman* changes his name, instead of the lady]—At Baldock, G. H. Hicks, M.D. to Miss D. Herbert.

Died.] At Hitchin, D. Chapman, esq. 78—At Bromfield, Mr. J. Pritchett—At Welwyn, Henry Blake, esq. 73, the senior proctor of Doctors' Commons.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Hilton, Mrs. Theed.

KENT.

Births.] At Appledore, the wife of a man named Austin, of 3 boys, all likely to live—At Petham, Mrs. Baldock, of a son.

Married.] At Canterbury, Capt. W. Davis, to Miss H. Beale—At Chatham, Mr. J. Brittain, to Miss Wellfear—At Rochester, Mr. T. Hedgcock, to Miss Smith—At Tenterden, Mr. G. Mathews, to Miss M. Bailey—Mr. S. Hugget, to Miss E. Huckstep—At Ashford, Mr. J. Venner, to Miss E. Allen—Mr. J. Reader, to Miss S. Sawyer—At Brook, Mr. Lindley, to Miss H. Cullen—At Dover, Mr. G. Puttie, to Miss M. Goldsack—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Hollis, to Miss M. Daniells.

Died.] At Higham, Mr. R. Prebble — At Frindsbury, Mr. S. Gunning, 69, one of the oldest magistrates of the county—At Dover, Mr. W. Ward—At Biddenden, Mr. W. Freeman, 83 —At High Halden, Mrs. Moreley—At Margate, Mrs. Dalton—At Folkstone, Mr. J. White, 75—Mrs. M. May—At Lydd, Mrs. L. Eve, 88—Near Maidstone, J. Hulkes, esq.—At Maidstone, Mr. S. Scot—At Woolwich, Mrs. Newell — Near Chilham, Mrs. Woolton, 75—At Chatham, Mr. Ely—Mr. R. Hooper—At St. Nicolas Thanet, Mr. M. Mccaw—At Canterbury, Mrs. A. Reade, 86—Mr. Chapman—Mrs. Pickworth, 76—At Lenham, Mr. Taunton, 83—Mr. T. Powell—At Deal, Mr. R. England—At Sheerness, Mr. J. Willson, 58—At Tenterden, Mrs. Elphicke.

LANCASHIRE.

The Rev. Joseph Selkirk, curate of Balderstone, has been appointed to the incumbent curacy of Ashworth, near Rochdale.

A short time ago, the horn of a fish was found sticking in the side of a vessel lately arrived at Liverpool from the West Indies, and now repairing in one of the graving docks. The astonishing impetus with which the fish must have struck the ship may be estimated from the fact, that the horn had actually pierced through

the planks and timbers of the ship, to the depth of nine inches!

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Hallison, to Miss E. Johnson—Mr. W. Harper, to Miss M. Whitworth—Mr. T. Gregory, to Miss H. Riley—Mr. J. Huddleston, to Miss Ross—Mr. Hepworth, to Miss Rayner—At Liverpool, Capt. J. Gowen, to Miss Catherine Fenna, of Blackhurst.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Baines—Mr. Willson—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Ortor, of Nottingham—At Broughton, Mr. J. Barber—At Northen, near Manchester, aged 26, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Joseph Johnson, a state prisoner for attending the Manchester meeting, leaving behind her three children, the youngest eleven months old. Mr. Johnson applied to Mr. Justice Bayley twice, offering to accede to any terms—proposing security to any amount for his return for the completion of the year's confinement, or a fine, &c. The county magistrates sent to Lord Sidmouth a strong testimony of Mr. Johnson's becoming deportment during his confinement; Mr. Merryweather sent up two communications to the home department to the same purport. The two city members, and R. Bernal, esq. upon the ground of humanity, urged the petitioner's suit. A petition, signed by respectable individuals of all parties in the city, &c. including the mayor and nine aldermen, the two sheriffs, the dean, the Rev. Mr. Kent, &c. was presented to Mr. Justice Bayley and to Lord Sidmouth—to which Lord Sidmouth gave his decided negative. The same post which brought this negative, brought the husband the information that his wife had breathed her last.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Davies, of Leicester, to Miss Mercer—At Lutterworth, H. Weight, esq. to Miss Buszard.

Died.] At Stonesby, near Waltham, Mrs. Pauling.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Birth.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Sibthorp, of a son.

Married.] At Whissendine, Mr. T. Musson, to Miss M. Fowler—At Long Sutton, Mr. Walker, to Miss Stockwell—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Chapman—At South Elkington, J. Wilks, esq. to Miss M. Trout—At Leake, Mr. R. Leake, 80, to Miss Wright, 20—At Boston, Mr. E. Jones, to Miss E. Joyes—Mr. Mason, to Miss Fox—At Horncastle, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Farbones—Rev. J. F. Ogle, to Miss F. Corrington—At Thornton le Fen, Mr. T. Davis, to Miss L. Robson.

Died.] At Exton, Mrs. Lewis—At Greenfield, Mr. P. Willows, farmer—At Stamford, Mr. R. Turtle—Mr. G. Miller—Mrs. Chapman—Mr. A. Roberts—At Swineshead, Mr. J. Jessop, 87—At Osgodby, Mrs. C. Tomlinson—At Pinchbeck, Mr. Morphat, 83—At Boston, Mr. W. Arnall—Mr. J. Elsey, 81—Mr. A. Wood—At Gedney Broadgate, Mr. J. Pidd, 84—At Lincoln, Mr. S. Ayce, 90—Mrs. Hodgson, 83—Mr. J. Dickenson—At Kirton Lindsay, Miss Bayley—At Clee Thorps, Mr. O. Welsh, 84—At Knaith, H. Dalton, esq. 75—At Dunholme, Mr. Ogilby—At Tealby, Mrs. Milson—At Spalding, Mrs. Burford.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Chepstow, Mr. T. Morris, of Coleford—Rev. Wm. Davies, vicar of Lanarth—Miss Anne Fothergill, of Tredegar.

NORFOLK.

The following is an account of the number of patients admitted, discharged, deceased, &c. at the Norfolk Lunatic Asylum, from 1814 to 31st Jan. 1821:—

Admitted . .	Men 138	Women 151	Total 289
Discharged . .	Do. 57	Do. 87	Do. 144
Died	Do. 29	Do. 26	Do. 55
In the Asylum .	Do. 52	Do. 38	Do. 90
			Total . 289

Re-admitted.—Men 8—Women 17.—Total 25.

Birth.] Mrs. Tysen, of Narborough Hall, of a daughter—At Yarmouth, the lady of A. Preston, esq. of a daughter—At Lowestoft, Mrs. J. Reeve, of a son.

Married.] At Cromer, Capt. W. Kirby, to Miss S. Storey—At Thetford, Mr. R. Norman, to Miss Rix—Mr. T. Parry, to Miss Hustler—At Norwich, J. Wood, esq. to Miss E. T. Booth—Mr. G. Sheeve, to Miss A. Wilson—Lieut.-col. Forster, to Miss J. Smyth—Mr. B. Rush, to Miss M. Whisker—At Horstead, Mr. Knight, to Miss E. Pollard—Mr. Meek, to Miss Riches—At Yarmouth, Capt. J. H. May, to Miss H. S. Mason—Mr. S. Green, to Miss M. Wright—Capt. J. Mann, to Miss J. Crane, of Northwold—At Clay, J. B. Bensley, esq. to Mrs. Chaplin—R. Campbell, esq. of Fakenham, to Miss Rudge.

Died.] At Frindsbury, G. Gunning, esq. 69—At East Dereham, Mr. J. S. Street, 82—At Yarmouth, Mr. M. Thompson, 84—Mr. E. Crabtree, 84—Mrs. E. Gray, 81—Mr. J. Durrant, 78—Mrs. H. Hewett, 78—At Lynn, Mr. R. Marshall—Mr. True—Mrs. Turnbull—Mrs. Lyther—At Biofield, Mr. Matthews—At Caister, near Yarmouth, Mr. W. Guy, 87—At Norwich St. Peter's, Mrs. C. Hubbard, 95—At Walsingham, Mr. J. Hague, 87—At Holt, Miss Seppings—At Diss, Mrs. M. Thurlow, 88—At Cromer, Mrs. Pearson.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Rev. S. Parkins has been instituted to the vicarage of Preston Deanry, in this county, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Watts.—Patron, Langham Christie, esq.

Married.] At Gayton, Mr. S. Saul, to Miss S. Banister—At Chippingwarden, Mr. Cole, to Miss R. Douglas—Mr. C. Baker, to Miss Ballard, of Peterborough—At Brackley, Mr. J. Blincowe, to Miss M. Drinkwater.

Died.] At Towcester, Mr. E. Cleaver, 72—At Higham Ferrers, Mr. J. Deane—At Long Buckby, Mr. Morris, 82—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Lettice—Miss G. Proby, of Stanwick—At Highgate House, Miss M. Bosworth—At Northampton, Mrs. Thomas.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Births.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Draper, of a son—Mrs. Gibson, of a son.

Married.] At Newcastle, G. A. Lambert, esq. to Miss Raisbeck—A. W. Gamble, esq. to Miss E. Willson—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss E. Forsyth—Mr. J. Brookbank, to Miss M. A. Robinson—At Hexham, Mr. Wright, to Miss D. Robson—Mr. Stokoe, to Miss Barnett—At Whitby, Mr. H. Chilton, to Miss E. Hunter—At Gateshead, Mr. R. Huntley, to Miss Oates—At Alnwick, Mr. Beilby, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. E. Willson, 87—Mrs. F. Innes, 73—Mrs. M. Airey, 81—Mr. J. Green—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Temple—Mr. B. Nicholson—Mr. T. Dixon—Mr. G. Landells—At Berwick, Mr. P. Aicheson—At Morpeth, Mr. J. Mitcheson—At Stockton, D. Ainsley, 86. He fought at the battle of Minden in 1759—At North Shields, Mrs. Robinson, 70—Mrs. Richardson—Mr. T. Brown—Mr. T. Matthews—Mr. R. Garlond—Mrs. J. Knox, 80—Mrs. J. Hardingham—At Gateshead, Mrs. Harrison—At Hexham, Mrs. Wood, 75.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Kirkby, Mr. J. Berresford, to Miss R. Stanley—At Normanton on Soar, Mr. Pratt, to Miss Tebbutt—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Horrocks, to Mrs. S. Willson—Mr. E. Hurst, to Miss H. Harvey—At Woodborough, Mr. F. Williamson, to Miss S. Hogg—At Arnold, Mr. R. Lee, to Miss Drayton—At St. Mary's, Mr. H. Ramsden, to Miss Swan.

Died.] At Radcliffe-upon-Trent, Mrs. Parr—At Warser Gate, Mr. G. Turner—At Southwell, Mr. J. Croft—At Holme Pierrepont, W. Lichfield, 82—At Bingham, Mrs Welch—At Grantham, F. Turner, esq.—At Sutton, in Asfield, Mrs. Eyre—At Nottingham, Mrs. Connel—Mr. J. Shelton—Mr. R. Clarke—Mr. E. Beale, 77—At Eastwood, Mr. R. Severne, 73—At Long Eaton, Jno. Huss, 88; has left a widow 88, 3 sons and 1 daughter, 11 grandsons, 4 granddaughters, and 10 great g and-children.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] At Shipton Court, the lady of Sir J. C. Reade, of a daughter.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. J. Sealey, to Miss Green—Mr. W. Jarvis, to Miss M. Shaylor—Mr. J. Baughen, to Miss E. Smith—Mr. Kilby, to Miss Grimbly—At Woodstock, Mr. W. Tagg, to Miss K. Cross.

Died.] At Ifley, Mr. R. Smith—At Banbury, Mr. W. Hodgson—At Oxford, Mr. T. Glover—Mrs. S. Broadwater—At Witney, Mr. W. Fidler—At Steeple Aston, Mr. J. Skilton—At Shipton Court, Lady Reade—At Chipping Norton, Mrs. Matthews—At Whitchurch, Mr. H. Clarke, 91.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. Boyfield, to Miss F. Cole—John Turkeylegs, esq. to Miss E. Everett.

Died.] At Exton, Mrs. Lewis.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Alderbury, Mr. R. Meredith, to Miss Meredith—At Hales Owen, Mr. Woodcock, to Miss Bond—At Atcham, Mr. Langley, to Miss Underwood—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Whitehurst, to Miss A. Teece—At Whitchurch, Mr. W. Fox, to Miss M. Gadds—At Hanmer, Mr. J. Vaughan, to Miss F. Edge.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Harris—Mr. A. Jones, 71—Mrs. Reade—Mrs. Williams—At Downton, Mr. Elsmere—At Old Heath, Mr. P. Walton—At Benthall Hall, Mr. E. Blithe—At Bridgenorth, Mr. J. M'Michael—Mr. F. Oakes, 91—Mr. Z. Freer—At Colebrook Dale, Mr. W. Fletcher—Near Wellington, Miss Davies—At Hadley, Mrs. Birds—At Ironbridge, Miss J. Bryan—Mr. Summerfield, of Llanforda, near Oswestry, 75, leaving 13 children behind him (having had 18), 66 grandchildren, and 15 great grandchildren.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A well-executed altar-piece was recently erected in the parish church of Dowliswake, near Ilminster, the gift of Charles Park, esq. The subject is taken from Luke xxiii. 50, 52, and 53. It was painted by a self-taught artist, Mr. Barrett, master of the free-school, Ilminster.

There are now living in the small healthy village of Nunney, in the space of 120 yards, eleven persons, whose united ages amount to 872 years; which being added to the ages of 32 other persons residing in the same village, make a grand total of 3518 years; or a fraction more than 81 years for each person.

Births.] At Bath, Mrs. Barber, of a daughter—At Taunton, Mrs. Moore, of a daughter.

Married.] At Bedminster, C. Northcote, esq. to Miss A. Dowling—At Compton Bishop, Mr. Cox, to Miss M. C. Pope—At Mark, Mr. J. Fisher, to Miss E. Hix—At Bath, W. S. Sire, esq. to Miss S. M. L. Woodforde—Mr. E. Trotman, to Miss A. Coombs—J. H. Deacon, esq. to Miss F. A. M'Veagh—Mr. R. Owen, to Miss E. Eaminson—Mr. W. Young, to Miss S. Hurley—At Shepton Mallet, Mr. T. C. A'Court, to Miss Davis.

Died.] At Wells, J. Salmon, esq. of Wookey—At Bedminster, Mr. G. Vickery, 105—At Frome, Mrs. Humphries—At Bath, Mrs. M. Gordon—Miss A. F. Patteson—Mrs. Thompson—Mr. John Cranch, a native of Kingsbridge, Devon. In his early days he practised the law; but having a strong predilection for the polite arts, and a comfortable independence, he quitted the former pursuit, and settled himself in the Metropolis, where he had an opportunity of indulging himself in the study of painting. His unbounded liberality at length materially injured his circumstances, and he then became the editor of a moral and religious weekly paper; but in this not being more successful he fixed himself in this his favourite city, where he long indulged in the researches of the antiquary; and contributed in no small degree to the developement and collecting of Roman remains, in which that place and its vicinity so richly abound. He was of a most benevolent and friendly disposition; and his extensive know-

ledge of English literature, combined with the simplicity and urbanity of his manners, rendered his society dear to all his acquaintance—By falling down stairs, Moses Langdon, esq. of Upton, near Wiveliscombe, 70, better known by the appellation of *Old Moses*, from his niggardly disposition. He has been frequently known to pick, dress, and eat crows or magpies, found dead in the fields by boys. He never kept any servant, but gave an old woman from the workhouse her victuals to dress his; he was in the habit of frequenting Wiveliscombe, and put up at a small inn, where they usually dressed tripe, which he generally took for his dinner, and if any person sitting near him left any on their plates, he always ate it up, saying it was a pity to waste any thing. When at home he wore the coarsest brin for shirts, but kept fine Holland ones, which he wore when he went a journey; and if he slept out he invariably took the shirt off and lay without one, to prevent its being worn out. He died intestate, and his landed property, to a considerable amount, falls to John Langdon, a second cousin, heretofore a day-labourer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Births.] At Drayton, the lady of G. R. Dawson, esq. M.P. of a son—At Blithfield Rectory, the Right Hon. Lady H. Bagot, of a son.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. Bourne, of Burslem, to Miss M. Harrison.

Died.] At Lichfield, E. Outram, D.D. canon residentiary of Lichfield cathedral, archdeacon of Derby, &c.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Wickham Market, Mr. J. Goode, to Miss E. Banyard—At Bury, Mr. W. Mecking, to Miss Norman—At Ipswich, Mr. M. Levi, to Miss E. Mayers—Mr. Easterton, to Miss Hopson—At Eye, Rev. W. French, to Miss E. Wythe—Rev. J. Chevalier, to Miss Cole—At Woolpit, Mr. W. Pettit, to Miss E. Payne—At Southwold, T. Taylor, esq. to Miss F. Mansel—At Sudbury, Mr. Sterns, to Miss Smith—At Harleston, Mr. Barnes, to Miss Hearn.

Died.] At Woodbridge, J. Sparkes, 102—At Sudbury, Mr. J. Godfrey—At Ipswich, J. Sherman, esq. 96—At Needham Market, Mrs. Walker—At Mendlesham, Mr. W. Tunmer, 86—At Southwold, Mr. J. Sayer, 89—At Sibton Vicarage, Rev. F. Leggatt, rector of Bedfield—At Easton, Mr. W. Cotton—At Bailham, Mr. S. Haggar, 88—At Cotton Hall, Mr. T. Durham, 83—At Bury Alms'-houses, Mrs. Tidd, 94—At Bury, Mr. Mudd—At Loudham Hall, J. Whitbread, esq. 73—At Easton, Mr. William Cotton, of that place, farmer, 75, the only surviving male branch of a very ancient and respectable family, one of his predecessors having been lord mayor of London, and another high sheriff of Suffolk. In the night of the 17th of October, the house of Mr. Cotton was broken into by four men with their faces blacked, who, with threats and imprecations, possessed themselves of very considerable property. The sudden and terrific appearance of the men by Mr. Cotton's bedside, not only made such a firm impression upon his mind as was impossible to efface, but so depressed his spirits, and impaired his health, that little doubt remains but this poor old man was thus brought to a premature grave—George, son of Mr. G. Aston, farmer, of Martlesham, near Ipswich, 10. He was the youngest of twenty-eight children by the same parents.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Brighton, Henry Manningham, esq. son of Charles Manningham, esq. late of Thorpe, Surrey—At his mother's, Fittleworth, Francis Upton Tripp, esq. 30, of the Wesleyan methodist society, late captain of the 26th regt. of foot—At Rumbold Wyke, Mr. H. Kemp—At Steyning, Mr. H. Verral—On the 20th Jan. at Funtington, (the residence of his brother-in-law, H. J. Hounsom, esq.) Miles Monkhouse, esq. of Newcastle, 56. He died sincerely lamented, not only by his own family and more immediate connexions, but by an extensive circle of acquaintances and friends; and by persons of all ranks who knew his worth.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birth.] At Leamington, the lady of Major Wildman, 6th dragoon guards, of a son.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Chantler, to Miss R. Jerome—Mr. R. Lowe, to Miss J. C. Hunt—H. Woodington, esq. to Miss M. Kendall, of Warwick.

Died.] Mrs. Peers, relict of Newsham Peers, esq. of Alveston House and Chadshurst, 88—At Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. Adams—At Brailes, Miss M. Jones.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Simpson, to Miss M. Halliday—Mr. G. Clerke, to Miss Richardson—Mr. G. Hayton, to Miss N. Scales—Mr. J. Airey, to Miss J. Richardson.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Clark—Mr. J. Strong—At Burnside, Mr. Coward.

WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Heath (son of Dr. Heath, head master of Eton school,) is preferred to the valuable rectory of West Dean and East Grinstead, near Salisbury; patron, Francis Glossop, esq.

Birth.] At the Manor House, Conock, Mrs. Wariner, of a son.

Married.] Mr. Stairs, of Warminster, to Miss Green—At Trowbridge, Mr. Sloan, to Miss G. Oram—At Ogborne St. Andrew, C. Cannings, esq. to Miss M. A. Decœurdoux—At Devizes, Mr. J. B. Munday, to Miss E. M. Gray—Rev. J. Grubbe, of Eastwell House, to Miss C. E. Milnes—At Purton, Mr. W. Shepperd, to Miss H. M. Lay—At Salisbury, Mr. G. N. Loxley, to Mrs. E. Norris—At Harnham, Mr. J. Parsons, to Miss K. Bell.

Died.] At West Cholderton, Mr. J. Spring—At Skerrington, Mrs. Mussell—At Salisbury, Mrs. F. Sheldrake—Miss M. A. Welsh—Mrs. Bennet—At Ebbesbourne Wake, Mrs. C. Ribbeck—At Tisbury, Mr. C. Burridge—At Salisbury, Mrs. S. Reeves, 84—Mrs. J. Lenton, 80—At

Bassett Down, Sophia, relict of the late Rev. N. Maskelyne, astronomer royal.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Staunton, Mr. C. Hooper—At Worcester, Mrs. Haliburton—At Malvern Wells, Mr. Essington—At Eastham, Rev. C. Whitehead—At Berrow, R. Cocks, esq. brother of Lord Somers, and many years a magistrate for the county—John Douglas Oliver, son of Edward Oliver, esq. of Wollescote, in this county—At his mother's house, in Dudley, George Wright Hawkes, esq. 40.

YORKSHIRE.

A most diabolical murder was committed at Whitehouses, about two miles from Pately bridge, on the 5th ult. Mrs. Mason, a widow woman, who resided there with her two sons, and carried on the trade of a butcher, when she went into her shop on the above morning, found her eldest son lying on the floor; his skull dreadfully fractured, and the brains scattered about in all directions. A bloody axe, near the body, was, to all appearance, the weapon with which the crime was committed. The unfortunate man was quite dead; and the neighbourhood was soon alarmed by the cries of the mother. Some circumstances threw suspicion on the brother of the deceased; a constable went in search of him, and apprehended him. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of wilful murder was given against Joseph Mason, who was committed to York Castle.

The Rev. A. Crigan, son of the late Bishop of the Isle of Man, is appointed to the valuable rectory of Marston, in this county.

His Grace the Archbishop of this province has licensed the Rev. James Willis, of Dunnington, to the perpetual curacy of Wilberfoss, near York, vacant by the cession of the Rev. W. Cautley.

Birth.] At Tickhill, the lady of J. Armitage, esq. of a son.

Married.] At Scarborough, Mr. J. Beswick, to Miss A. Cockerill—At Wakefield, Mr. E. Johnson, to Miss J. Earnshaw—Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss Scaith—At Ripon, M. Brunton, esq. to Miss J. Brunton—At Leeds, Mr. W. Greenwood, to Miss M. Asquith—Mr. G. Johnson, to Miss M. Marshall—Mr. Serjeant, to Miss Houghton—At Bolton-le-Moors, Mr. Casey, to Miss Brandreth—At York, Mr. B. Clough, to Miss Jennings—At Doncaster, Mr. T. Barkey, to Miss Maw—At East Ardsley, Mr. Gibson, to Miss M. Foster—At Rawmarsh, Mr. W. Nicholson to Miss Roberts—At Hull, Mr. C. Cupiter, to Miss Marshall—Mr. S. Thompson, to Mrs. Saunt—G. Warburton, esq. to Miss Flemming.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Heslewood—Mr. E. Saner—Mrs. E. Colley—Mr. W. Donkin—Mrs. Shaw—Mr. W. Boynton—Mrs. Brittain—Mrs. Ellors, 84—At Leeds, Mrs. J. Zeal—Mr. T. Lakin—Mrs. Harrison, 78—At Idle, Mrs. Sharp, 81—At Romanby, Mr. Turnbull, 73—At Bradford, Mrs. Grice, 88—At Hessle, Mr. Craddock—At Knaresborough, Mrs. M. Howell—At Stansfield Hall, Miss Sutcliffe—Near Thirsk, Mrs. Robinson, 74—At Selby, Mr. W. Savage—At Hallam, Miss Futty—At Scarborough, Mrs. Peacock—At Halifax, Miss Crabtree—At York, Mr. W. Waterworth, 80—At Hornsea, Mr. Bennet—Lately at his house near Wakefield, Jos. Armitage, esq. He was of great eccentricity, and as well known in the world of fashion some years ago as any man of his time. Latterly he had shut himself up from all society; and although possessed of a clear income and estate of 5000*l.* a year, his mind was seriously impressed with the idea that he was fast approaching to poverty, and must go to the parish workhouse. Several times lately he wrote to a friend in London, saying, "Hasten down and sell me up, that I may rest assured of food and raiment for the rest of my life." A few years ago he was engaged in a very serious quarrel; and it being demanded of him "to name the time, place, and his friend," he coolly wrote in answer, "St. James's church-yard, Piccadilly,—12 o'clock at night—and the sexton of the parish."

WALES.

Birth.] At Brynbella, Flintshire, the lady of Sir Jno. Salisbury, of a son.

Married.] At Chepstow, Mr. J. C. Smith, to Miss S. Stephens—At Towyn, Merioneth, J. Pugh, esq. to Miss Devereux—At Llanbeblig, Mr. R. Parry, to Miss Savage—At Church-stoke, T. Browne, esq. to Miss A. Griffiths, of the county of Montgomery—At Llanfyllin, Mr. E. Evans, to Miss M. Kinsey—J. Wynne, esq. of Garthmellio, to Miss A. Fry—Rev. H. Jones, of Llangoever, to Miss E. N. Ellis—T. Jones, esq. of Lledfer, to Miss E. A. Owen—At Haverfordwest, Mr. P. Backstock, to Miss M. Dooley—At Caermarthen, J. Rees, esq. to Miss R. Bowen.

Died.] At Aberystwith, Lewis Morice, esq.—At Rhayadr, Miss M. A. Lautrou—At Brecon, Mr. W. North—At Maes-yr-egwlys, Cardigan, Mr. W. Davies—At Bryndyffryn, S. Moulsdale, esq.—At Llysygwynt, Llandegai, Mr. J. Rowland, 91—At Rhydgariadog, Anglesea, Mr. H. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

The prospectus of a plan for opening a street from the cross, at Glasgow, by Monteith Row, to the east end of the village of Parkhead, has been lately circulated there. The advantages it affords must be obvious to all who are locally acquainted with that fine city.

Births.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Gibson, of Clifton Hall, of a son—In Charlotte Square, the lady of Lord Justice Clerk, of a daughter—Lady John Campbell, of a son—At Cromarty, Mrs. J. Ross, of a daughter—At Inverness, Mrs. Reach, of a son.

Married.] At Ayr, Mr. J. M'Dermont, to Miss J. Bryan—Mr. J. Wyllie, to Miss Thompson—At Edinburgh, R. Cadell, esq. to Miss A. F. Milne—John Fairie, esq. to Miss Helen M'Cormick—Mr. Simon, to Miss Allen—Mr. Dickson, to Miss J. Baillie—Captain John Ross, E.I.C. to Miss Rose, of Inverness—At Leith, J. Phillips, esq. to Miss Ogilvie—At Glasgow, Wm.

Wallace, esq. Miss J. C. Cooper—At Dunlop, Mr. J. Tool, to Miss M. Cochrane—At Dumfries, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss M. Fergusson—At Mellendean, C. A. Leslie, esq. to Miss A. Walker—At Dornoch, J. Carlyle, esq. to Miss Sloan.

Died.] At Glasgow, John Falconer, esq.—Mr. Miller—G. Thompson—At Edinburgh, Mr. W. Bruce—Mr. J. Maclavish—At Inverness, Miss M. Warrand—At Tullimet House, Dr. W. Dick—At Dundonald Manse, Mrs. Macleod—At Dungalston, Mr. W. Fergusson—At Craigflower, Fifeshire, Mrs. Colville, widow of J. W. Colville, esq.—At Caithness, George Innes, esq.—At Clydneugh, Mr. J. Streehorn, jun.—At Ayr, Mrs. H. Reid—At Oban, Mrs. H. Stevenson—At the Manse of Kingarth, Bute, Rev. Mr. Marshall—At Aberdeen, Mr. A. Scott—Mrs. E. Forbes.

IRELAND.

Births.] In Merrion Square, Dublin, the lady of Sir C. Burton, of a daughter—Mrs. Finlay, of a daughter—Mrs. Cole, of a son—Mrs. Buchanan, of Omagh, of a son—Mrs. Tisdall, of a daughter—At Castle Crin, co. Limerick, Mrs. Butler, of a son—At Mount Corbitt, co. Cork, Mrs. Slow, of a son—At Limerick, Mrs. P. Brown, of Wilton Hill, of a son and heir—At Loughrea, Mrs. Mitchel, of twins—At Newry, Mrs. Hamilton, of a son.

Married.] At Dublin, F. Gaven, esq. to Miss E. Chalmer—E. Gilburne, esq. to Miss E. Rogers—Mr. J. Hardin, to Miss A. M. Flood—A. Blennerhasset, esq. to Miss F. Grady—At Donoughmore church, W. P. Higginbotham, esq. to Miss B. Cardiffe—At Clocristick, county of Carlow, T. Donaghue, esq. to Miss J. Gouran—At Dunlechney, county of Carlow, W. C. Talbot, esq. to Miss E. Handcock—At Drumgooland, co. Down, R. P. Tighe, esq. to Miss M. Christie—At Carrickfergus, P. Kirk, esq. to Miss E. Dalway—At Dunleer, Rev. W. Hancock, to Miss S. Coddington—At Limerick, P. Lyons, esq. to Miss E. Hofferman—At Ardmore, Mr. J. Sinclair, 80, to Miss M. Kealy, 21—Lately at Exeter, C. D. O. Jephson, esq. of Mellow Castle, co. Cork, to Miss Franks, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Franks, esq. of Carric, in the same county.

Died.] At Dublin, at the residence of the First Commissioner of Customs, Elizabeth Anne, Baroness Castlecoote. It would be superfluous to dwell upon the irreparable loss which her deeply afflicted husband, her son, and her many attached friends have sustained, much less to enumerate the inestimable qualities of this highly talented, and universally respected and valued lady—At Waterford, J. Moore, esq. 93—Mrs. J. Wall—At Clark's Bridge, Cork, Mrs. M. Shinnick, 104—At Limerick, Mrs. Fitzgerald—Miss R. Stuart—At Dublin, Mrs. Boyton—Major Sankey—At Cork, Mrs. Croker—At Moate, Mrs. S. M'Cape, 79—At Farren, co. Cork, Mrs. D. Penrose—At Clara, King's county, Mr. K. Molloy, 82—At Kilmore, C. Hampton, esq. 82—At Wexford, Mrs. Robinson, 96—At Leighsbrook, co. Meath, Mrs. Barry, 83—At Kilkenny, Miss O'Shee—James Stewart, esq. of Killymoon. His name recals those proud periods of the history of Ireland, when its gentry were alive to every thing connected with its independence, for which he was one of the most strenuous advocates. For the space of 47 years he represented the county of Tyrone in parliament—On the 17th ult. in Cork, Rev. David Daun, LL.D. &c. 76. Dr. Daun was a native of the county of Cork; and, after pursuing with distinguished success his ecclesiastical studies in Paris, was admitted licentiate of divinity by the Sorbonne, and to the decree of doctor of laws in the university of Paris. Whilst engaged in his studies in France, he had occasion to appeal from the authority of his collegiate superior to the British ambassador, who although the penal laws against Catholic subjects of these realms were then in full force, exerted his influence with the French court, and protected his countryman from wanton persecution—On the 13th ult. at the very advanced age of 107 years, Andrew Walsh, of Deansfort, co. Kilkenny, who for many years had lived, as fisherman, in the service of the late Colonel Wemys. Throughout his long and active life, habits of the strictest temperance preserved him from any serious or protracted illness, and to the last he retained unbroken strength of intellect.

MARRIED ABROAD.

In Upper Canada, Rev. B. B. Stevens, to Miss E. Nelles.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, John Frov, esq.—At Kingston, Mr. C. Oates—At the Havanna, Mr. W. Caut—At Madras, E. I. Lieut. J. Brown—At Rome, Sir T. Gage, of Hengrove Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, 89—At Pisa, in Italy, of a rapid decline, W. Foot, third son of Lundy Foot, of Orlagh, esq.—At Dieppe, Mrs. Falkland—On the 27th July, at Mullye, after a few days illness, Major Charles Peter Hay, of the 22d regt. N. I. on the Bengal establishment, commandant of the Chumparun L. I. and of the Nepaul frontier post of Mullye. As a soldier, Major Hay stood high in the esteem of his brother officers, and in the circle of private life commanded affection and respect.